

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 162

PRICE TWO CENTS

MRS. MULLIGAN AGAIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB FEDERATION

Natick Woman Retains the Leadership of State Alliance at Convention Balloting by 300 Delegates

LEAGUE IS ADMITTED

Boston Organization Joined With Central Society by a Vote to Change the Constitution at Second Session

TEMPLETON, Mass.—Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan of Natick was reelected president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the second session today of the twentieth annual meeting in the First Parish church. Nearly 300 delegates attended.

Other officers elected were first vice-president, Mrs. George Winslow Perkins of the Roxbury Club, who is also president of the new city federation; second vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Denison of Framingham; third vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Wadleigh of Boston, and fourth vice-president, Mrs. Ella C. R. Whiton of Dorchester.

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney was reelected clerk and Miss Jessie M. Fisher of Newton assistant clerk. Mrs. Arthur A. Hibbard was reelected corresponding secretary and Mrs. Lena R. Wellington, treasurer. Directors elected for three years were Mrs. Anna Louise Collins, Lynn; Mrs. Katherine H. McClench, Springfield; Mrs. Sara S. Gilson, Wellesley Hills; Mrs. Sophie M. Dumas, Lowell, and Miss Grace M. Burt, Newton.

An amendment to the constitution providing for the admission of the city of Boston federation into the state federation was adopted.

After election reports on industrial and social conditions were presented by Mrs. Clarence W. Clark; civics, Mrs. Walter R. Dams; legislative, Mrs. Snow Rich; public health, Mrs. Lillian Folger; and conservation, Mrs. Fred H. Tucker.

Following luncheon the members recommended to hear reports of department work and civil service reform by Mrs. John H. Tabor; literature and library extension, Mrs. George B. Woodward; home economics, Mrs. Hattie M. Douglas, and food sanitation by Mrs. Joshua W. Clark.

HARDWARE MEN HEAR PAPERS AND REPORTS READ IN CONVENTION

Reports of the transportation and pad, mail and cable committees by F. W. George and H. B. Nicholson, chairmen respectively, and a paper on "Credits" by Henry Bodevin of Brooklyn, followed by a discussion led by Charles W. Henderson of Boston and E. F. Yarnelle of Fort Wayne occupied the executive session today of the American Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware Association in its third annual convention at the Hotel Somerset.

An automobile trip to Marblehead Neck to the Eastern Yacht Club where a hydroplane flight will be witnessed this afternoon will be followed by an open session tonight. Charles M. Roelofs of Detroit, Mich., and Dr. G. C. F. Williams of Hartford, Conn., will read papers on the "Missionary Salesman" from the jobber's and manufacturer's standpoints.

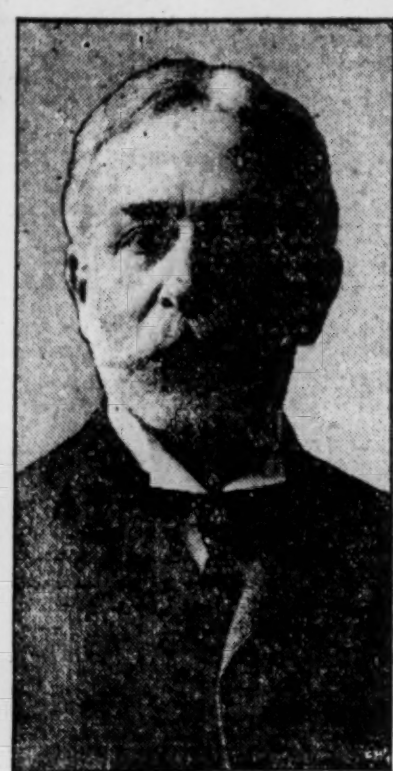
General discussion will be led by W. J. Kent, George E. Enos, J. W. McGinness, W. J. McCurdy and James K. Crofut. Executive and open sessions, including election of officers on Thursday, will be followed by the annual dinner at the Somerset at night.

Special cars took the delegates, including over a score of women to the Nantasket 5:20 boat and a shore dinner at Pemberton Tuesday evening.

Many families of your acquaintance doubtless will be glad to see a thoroughly clean, progressive paper like THE MONITOR. When you hand or mail your copy to others you are doing a service which is always appreciated by THE MONITOR, and which is bound to redound to the benefit of the recipient and the satisfaction of the giver.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....25c

Head of Commission in Boston Which Is to Entertain Harbor Experts



(Copyright, 1904, by Purdy)
CAPT. W. H. JACQUES

HARBOR EXPERTS VISITING BOSTON TO BE TENDERED DINNER

Port engineers and harbor development experts numbering more than 100 from several parts of the world and including the visiting delegation from the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses are to be tendered a complimentary dinner at the Algonquin Club this evening.

The party is making an inspection today of the Cape Cod canal, now being built by the Cape Cod Construction Company, as guests of August Belmont, president of the company. The delegates left on a special train provided by the New Haven road at Fall River wharf, going to Buzzards bay, from there to Sagamore and Sandwich. They will arrive at the South station this afternoon.

The dinner will be given by the Chamber of Commerce. Among the visiting speakers will be August Belmont, J. Hampton Moore, official delegate of the United States to Congress; M. V. E. de Timonoff, engineer state councilor of Russia; delegates from England, Germany and France. The home speakers will be Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, Gen. Hugh Bancroft and George S. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce. Joseph R. Russell of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will preside.

While in this city the delegates will also be the guests of the Boston City Club and the Boston local commission.

WIRELESS MEN OF 37 COUNTRIES SEE CONVENTION OPEN

NEW YORK—A London Marconi transatlantic wireless telegraph says that the second international radio-telegraphic convention has opened. The 100 delegates from 37 countries represent the world's postal authorities and telegraph and cable systems.

The convention opened with an address of welcome by the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, the postmaster-general, after which Sir Henry Babington Smith, recently fiscal agent of the British government in the Ottoman empire, was elected permanent chairman of the convention.

It is understood that the conference will be in session about a month and its sessions will be secret.

There will be a reception by the King at Buckingham palace next Monday, at which the entire delegation will be presented. There appears to be a remarkable feeling of amity among the delegates.

The American delegates were entertained at dinner by Ambassador White-law Reid at Dorchester House.

BUILDING EXAMINERS ARE PROVIDED FOR IN ORDINANCE DRAFTED

Mayor Calls Special Meeting of City Council to Act on the Measure as Drawn by the Corporation Counsel

TO PROVIDE SAFETY

Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, submitted to the mayor today a draft of a proposed ordinance establishing a board of examiners within the building department for safety in the construction, alteration, removal and tearing down of structures in Boston.

Mr. Corbett submitted this draft in view of the fact that the Legislature has just passed an act permitting the city to take such action as is necessary.

A special session of the city council has been called by the mayor for Friday afternoon for consideration of the ordinance, which is as follows:

Section 1—All applications for permit for the construction, alteration, removal and tearing down of buildings and structures shall contain a specification stating the name and address of the person to have the charge or control of the work.

Section 2—The building commissioner shall grant no permit for the construction, tearing down, alteration or removal of structures in the city of Boston unless the person specified in the application for the permit to have the charge or control of the same shall have been certified to the building commissioner as qualified to do the work of constructor, altering, tearing down or removing buildings or structures in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, or unless the work to be done, in the opinion of the building commissioner, is of such a nature as not to require a certified person to have charge or control of the same.

Section 3—There shall be in the building department a board to be called the "Board of Examiners." Said board shall consist of three members, one to be the building commissioner, who shall be an ex officio member, and serve without compensation, and two to be appointed by the mayor in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of chapter 486, year of 1909, who shall each receive \$10 for every day actually spent in the performance of their duties, but no more than \$1000 each in any one year.

Section 4—The board of examiners shall as soon as may be after the appointment of two members, become operative, meet and organize by the selection of one of two said members as chairman, and of the other as secretary, and shall thereupon designate the times and places for the examination of any and all persons who shall hereafter have charge or control of the construction, alteration, removal or tearing down of buildings or structures as specified in the application for a permit therefore, as granted by the building commissioner.

The examination shall have special reference to the construction, alteration, removal or tearing down of buildings or structures, and shall test the knowledge of the person, in regard to the same and in regard to his ability to make practical application of such knowledge to his work in question in regard to his capacity and fitness to have charge and control of such work.

If the board of examiners is satisfied as to the qualifications of the person applying for a permit, the board shall certify the name and address of such person to the building commissioner, who shall keep a record thereof open to public inspection, and such qualification shall remain in full force and effect until said certification is revoked for cause or violation of the building laws, after notice to said person and a hearing before said board of examiners.

Any person who shall by affidavit show to the satisfaction of the board of examiners that he has had the charge or control of the construction, alteration, removal or tearing down of buildings or structures prior to the passage of this ordinance and shall satisfy the board of examiners as to his qualifications by experience, capacity and fitness in the work, may be entitled to have his name certified to the building commissioner without an examination.

Section 5—This ordinance shall take effect upon its approval, except section 2, which shall take effect 30 days after the organization of the board of examiners, as provided for in section 3.

MERCHANTS WILL GO TO NAHANT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Merchants and Business Men's Association voted last night to hold the annual outing at Bass Point, Nahant, on July 24, and appointed Thomas Hickey, Louis P. Gowing, George F. Lucas, J. Warren Poland, Crozier Latimer, Frank E. Cox, Ashton H. Thayer and J. R. Reid as a committee of arrangements. Business will be suspended in the town while the merchants and their families are at the seashore.

B. & M. REFUSES TO PAY

Boston & Maine railroad has notified the city of Somerville that it will not pay the sidewalk assessments levied upon it as the result of improvements made in the vicinity of its property on Broadway, Cedar street and Lowell street. The assessments amount to over \$124.

GRAND TRUNK BILL SENATE AMENDMENT APPROVED BY HOUSE

Successful passage through the Legislature of the Grand Trunk bill permitting the Southern New England to enter Boston was practically assured today when the House without debate agreed to the Senate amendment made when the measure was passed to be engrossed in that body.

Chief of these amendments was one providing that the railroad commissioners, if they considered it advisable, might withhold approval of the location of the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk from Blackstone to Boston until assurances had been given by the road that the proposed extension of the New Hampshire state line to Boston will be built.

The bill as amended was sent to the secretary of state to be engrossed. It will then be returned to both branches for enactment and if enacted will go to the Governor for his signature.

Representative Cox of Boston, Republican House leader, said that it was his opinion that the House members were practically unanimous for enactment of the bill. The Senate is expected to take the same position.

Although Governor Foss has threatened to veto the bill for railroad legislation unless the Legislature passes a measure giving increased powers to either the present or a new railroad board, the feeling is general at the State House that such action would not be taken by the Governor on the Grand Trunk bill.

GOV. FOSS HAS BILL WHICH PROVIDES FOR BOARD OF ECONOMY

Governor Foss has before him today for his signature the bill providing for a state board of economy and efficiency. This measure is the outcome of the movement for a state finance commission. It was enacted by both branches of the Legislature Tuesday without debate and is expected to receive the approval of the Governor.

This bill calls for a commission of three, one of whom is to be the state auditor. The other two are to be appointed by the Governor. To the auditor the heads of state departments, boards and institutions are required to submit annually statements showing in detail the amounts appropriated for their departments and the appropriations needed for the ensuing year. Explanations must be made for any desired increases.

The commission is to study such statements and report to the Legislature any facts or recommendations that may be deemed in the interest of efficiency and economy.

At the request of the Governor, the committee on finance of the Governor's council, either branch of the Legislature or the ways and means committee of either branch the commission is to investigate any matter affecting the management of finances of state departments, boards, etc.

Two bills providing for a state finance commission to supervise the financial affairs of the cities and towns of the state were given an adverse report by joint ways and means committee after consideration. This report was accepted by both branches and the measures thereby were lost so far as the present Legislature is concerned.

GOV. FOSS VETOES THE TAUNTON RIVER BRIDGE MEASURE

Governor Foss today sent to the Senate and House of Representatives without his approval, an act relative to the bridge over Taunton Great river, and throwing the maintenance of this bridge upon the state. He said:

"It is easy to understand the desire of our local communities to turn over to the commonwealth as large a share of local expenditures as possible; by so doing the local tax rate is reduced, and the amount of the state tax correspondingly increased. The same desire is manifested in respect to all sorts of public improvements, and even to local charities."

"But the state cannot safely be made the scapegoat for the local community. As this bridge is used locally and also in connection with a state highway, I think the commonwealth might well share in the cost of its maintenance; but to exempt the neighboring communities from bearing all cost except that represented by their share of the state tax would be contrary to sound public policy."

WOMAN'S SENTENCE COMMUTED

Commutation of the sentence of Mrs. Lena Cusumano to life imprisonment was voted today by the Governor's council. Mrs. Cusumano was sentenced together with Enrico Mascioli to the electric chair for slaying her husband.

PLEA FOR \$15,000,000 VOCATION BILL MADE BY VERMONT SENATOR

Congress Urged to Pass Page Measure for Cooperation of Nation and State in Advancing Trade Instruction

NEEDS POINTED OUT

WASHINGTON—Author of a bill to provide substantial government cooperation for the uplift of young America, Senator Page of Vermont this afternoon made a strong argument in favor of his measure in the Senate.

The bill contemplates cooperation by the federal government with the states in promoting instruction in agriculture, trades and industries and home economics in secondary schools; the education of teachers for these vocations, and the maintenance of extension departments of state colleges.

"This is a great moral, ethical and economic question," Senator Page declared. "It is a question which affects the welfare not only of the boys and girls, but of the mature vocational workers. It is a question which will settle in a great measure the quality of our future citizenship, the cost of our food supply and the amount workers may earn."

A dozen millions would be needed to place the work fully under way and after 1921, the annual cost to the national treasury, Senator Page estimated, would be \$15,000,000 annually. This amount, he said, was but a small burden upon a nation of 100,000,000 population.

By the provisions of the bill acceptance of federal aid by the states is optional and an unusual and important feature prescribes that each state shall duplicate every dollar received from the government. In this way the cost of the system would be shared equally by the state and the federal government.

"The question of profitable farming today," said Senator Page, "is coming to be largely a matter of rotation of crops, of fertilization, of better seeds, and of better breeds of stock. We have no more land to exploit, unless it be land the cultivation of which will have to be made profitable by the clearing of needed forests or by irrigation or drainage. We must increase the productivity of the acres we have or become a food-importing nation."

"Today, in my humble judgment, the sons of our toiling millions are not receiving that fair equality of opportunity to which they are entitled; and let us not deceive ourselves with the idea that these boys, as they grow up, will fail to note and keenly feel that inequality of opportunity."

"Men like to do what they can do well and no boy entering any manufacturing establishment can do his best work if he is associated that he is with a disadvantage."

"The boy does not stand still; he is either progressive or retrogressive. Inspire him with faith in himself and he puts forth his best efforts to succeed. We all work better under encouragement and inspiration than under the lash and spur."

"To learn more is to earn more. If the boy could have discovered this fact before being thrown upon his own resources as he passed from the grammar school he would have put forth his best efforts to secure a vocational education. But this fact was not pressed home to him. Indeed, under existing school conditions the opportunity to learn more about the practical things of life does not exist, and it is one of the main purposes of this bill of bringing into existence schools which will give the average boy the equipment which his restless progressive nature demands and which he, as a prospective citizen of this country, is entitled to receive."

"I dislike to seem to criticize our school methods, because I recognize that a multitude of our wisest and best men are unselfishly and patriotically devoting themselves to the education of the young men and women of our land."

"That they are doing good work is shown by the fact that during the last decade the ratio of illiteracy has decreased from 10.7 per cent to 7.7 per cent, or, to state it differently, it is 30 per cent higher in 1900 than in 1910."

"Have we not too long assumed that the mere school definition of illiteracy is misleading? Have we realized what a small part of our people are vocationally trained? Have we not stopped with teaching our youth the three R's? Have we taught them to make use of their elementary training in gaining knowledge and skill in the great vocations open to more than 92 per cent of them. Have not our educators been asleep as to the latest cultural power and value of the body of knowledge in the great major vocations of the farm, the shop, and the home?"

"We shall never change this condition, in my judgment, until we introduce into our school system a greater or less measure of vocational education. To just what extent this can be done is a problem which we must work out. It is a problem which our educators, as they today look upon the school curriculum, will not solve by slow and tedious processes unless something is done to stimulate and point the way substantially as is contemplated by this bill."

U. S. BATTLESHIPS RUSHED FROM KEY WEST TO GUANTANAMO

WASHINGTON—Four American battleships will be rushed at once from Key West to Guantanamo, Cuba, according to decision reached by President Taft and the secretary of state at a lengthy conference today.

Secretary Knox said that this step was decided upon for two reasons, one in order to be in better communication with Guantanamo through wireless and the other that additional marines might be ready if needed. He added that it was not believed that the marines would be required just now.

Secretary Knox laid special stress on the fact that the despatch of vessels did not mean any new step toward intervention, but was merely a precautionary measure.

'L' EMPLOYEES CALL BIG MASS MEETINGS TO TALK OVER PLANS

Both the halls in the Paine Memorial building have been engaged for a mass meeting Thursday night of the Elevated Carmen's Union. The doors will be open at 8 o'clock, but the meeting will not start until 1:30 Friday morning. Fred Fay, organizer of the new union, says the Elevated company discharged today 50 more employees who belong to the union, and that the mass meeting has been called to discuss this as well as the circumstances surrounding previous discharges.

Mr. Fay reports that more men joined the union today, and that at least 2500 men will be at the mass meeting tomorrow night.

"We will do all we can for arbitration if we have to do it by correspondence and through the newspapers," said Mr. Fay, "but if the road continues to force the issue we shall be ready to make a stand. We have 3000 members and feel pretty confident about the outcome."

The Boston Elevated Protective Association has been perfected by Elevated non-union employees. Headquarters is at 827 Shawmut avenue. The association's aim is to oppose the union and to represent any grievances that may arise among the car men and to settle these with the general manager, who has assured recognition and willingness to better any conditions that may be improved through the request of grievance committees.

MORE TEXTILE WORKERS QUIT IN LAWRENCE MILL

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Police were rushed to the Washington mill about 10:30 today when 150 textile operatives employed in the combing, carding and wet finishing departments struck. There was no disorder. This makes 500 now on strike at the Washington mill, because the officials refuse to reinstate a discharged I. W. W. member.

The Ministers Association today took active steps to have recalled from office School Commissioner John J. Breen, the politician who recently was convicted and sentenced to pay \$500 fine for "planting" dynamite to discredit the strikers during last winter's strike. The local papers all have called on Mr. Breen to resign, but the city officials have taken no step to relieve him of his post. Last night the Ministers Association voted to demand a recall action against Mr. Breen.

GUARDS ON DUTY AT CLINTON DAM

CLINTON, Mass.—Guards are still on watch today at the Wachusett dam of the Metropolitan Water Supply plant, though no effort apparently has been made to carry out the threat to dynamite the dam which Superintendent Allardice received in an unsigned letter on Saturday.

The letter, the contents of which became known Tuesday, purported to come from the Lancaster mills strikers, and warned Superintendent Allardice that, if he permitted the state employees, who are special police officers of this town, to serve at the mill gates on Monday morning in handling the strike situation, the dam would be dynamited. Little weight is given to the threat, though a guard has been constantly maintained. There were no outbreaks among the strikers Tuesday, but the Worcester police were on duty at the gates when the mills opened today.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—About 450 employees of the Russell Manufacturing Company struck Tuesday to enforce a demand for a readjustment of working conditions, shorter hours and an increase in wages. The strikers recently organized as a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World.

BROOKFIELD STRIKE SHORT
BROOKFIELD, Mass.—Although 50 employees of the Warren, Brookfield & Spencer railway struck today, stopping car operations, they are expected to return to their posts tomorrow following the report that they will receive the back pay for which they are striking.

ROOSEVELT MEN GIVE UP ATTEMPT TO SEAT NEW COMMITTEE MEN

W. L. Ward of New York Agrees That Victor Rosewater Should Serve Until Close of the Convention

OLD RULES STAND

This Means That in Order to Get Record Vote on Any Contest Twenty Members Must Ask for It

CHICAGO—Attempt of some of the Roosevelt followers to seat newly elected committeemen from the states that are represented in the Republican national committee by Taft men has failed. William L. Ward, committeeman from New York and a leading Roosevelt lieutenant, admitted on his arrival here today.

He, as a member of the subcommittee on rules, discussed this question with other members and said, when asked, that the term of office of a national committeeman begins at the end of the national convention.

"Do you consider that ruling good in the Nebraska situation, where an attempt is being made to have the sitting member, Victor Rosewater, unseated?" he was asked.

"Mr. Rosewater is a legal member of this committee and will retain his seat during the existence of the committee," Mr. Ward replied.

The New York member of the committee also said that he believed the former rules would govern the committee at its sessions beginning tomorrow. This will mean that in order to get a record vote on the disposition of any contest 20 members must join in the request. Otherwise contests will be disposed of by a viva voce vote.

Three quarters of the membership of the national committee was represented at the Congress hotel when the last

(Continued on page five, column one)

NORFOLK WILLS MAKE BEQUESTS TO GOOD CAUSES

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Prof. William F. Tilden of Medfield was allowed today in Norfolk probate court, and disposes of \$21,000 for the most part to the widow, Olive M. Tilden, as an income. A large collection of engravings was disposed of to friends and relatives, and books and papers were given to Medfield Historical Society. The Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society received \$1600.

The will of George Q. Clifford, a Stoughton shoe manufacturer, was allowed, disposing of a \$110,000 personal estate to the widow, Margaret A. Clifford. The will of Lizzie Hammett Macker gave \$200 each to the Congregational churches of Medway and West Medway, and bequeathed \$25 to the Hon. Clarke P. Harding, Medway postmaster, "for kindness in delivering mail." Florence A. James of Brookline was appointed executrix of the \$2800 estate of her father, Horace James, who left no will. The property will be equally divided among his four children.

CHAMBERMAIDS JOIN WAITERS IN NEW YORK STRIKE

NEW YORK—Ten chambermaids walked out of the Hotel Imperial Tuesday, marched up Broadway to the headquarters of the waiters' union and announced that they wanted to join. At a mass meeting later they declared that they had determined to bring out every hotel chambermaid in the city.

A feature of the day's walkouts was the strike of the 75 waiters in the stock exchange restaurant, where the men are paid \$28 a month for about three hours' service a day and get a generous bonus at the year's end. Last Christmas one big tip of \$10,000 was divided among these waiters.

During the day 12 of the large hotels and restaurants reported that they had received applications from striking waiters for reinstatement. This seemed to give the managers confidence that the end of the strike was near at hand.

CAR OFF TRACK; HANGS ON BRIDGE; EVERYBODY SAFE

Thirty passengers left an inward-bound Arsenal street car that was prevented from going off the Western-avenue bridge and into the Charles early today by the guard rail, a small beam that runs along the edge of the bridge on the planking.

The car jumped the track in the middle of the bridge and knocked down 20 feet of railing. The forward trucks stopped at the guard rail, aided by the application of the brake by James Halligan, the motorman. Five feet of the car hung over the water.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

"I EXCEL, SIR!"

The shades of night were scarcely gone when, through the hamlets, rushing on, came the "spell-binders," warm and red, who, to the crowds of people, said:

"What do they mean?" some folks inquired.
"What is the thing that is desired?" The answer came from swelling throats: "Why, don't you know? We're after votes—'540!"

On, on they went at furious rate, from town to town, from state to state, still fondly striving to secure of delegates, "true blue" and sure, "540!"

Full well they knew if they could get enough votes, that when they met, the prize would fall to that man's lot. Who could arise and say: "I've got '540!"

All day and far into the night the speakers speeded with all their might, and when in sleep they closed their eyes, still amid their happy dreams would rise, "540!"

While it is true that in the game of baseball diamonds are trumps, still clubs play a pretty big part.

CENTERS OF INTEREST

From this time on Chicago will be right plumb in the center of the political map until, at the close of the Republican national convention, that distinction is transferred to Baltimore, where the Democrats in national convention will meet to decide who's who among their ranks.

It is reported that the strawberry crop is to be a bumper, too. This promises to be a great summer for pie, politics and patriotism.

The tremendous value which so many prospective candidates seem to be placing upon the seat which Senator Crane is to vacate serves to increase the wonder how he ever managed to induce himself to propose giving it up voluntarily.

THOSE FOOTPRINTS

Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, intends starting early next year on a trip to the North Pole. While there, just as a matter of public reassurance, he will photograph the footprints he finds and bring them home for the purpose of fitting them to Rear Admiral Peary's walking shoes.

If some careless journal shall speak of it as the forthcoming Chicago "contention," it can easily be explained away as one of those typographical errors.

TREND TO PEACE

Every one who is ardently in favor of universal peace must believe that the treaties made and in the making all tend toward the desired goal, notwithstanding it may still be some time before the cable shall bring the news that the great Krupp gun works have gone out of business because there was no further demand for their products.

The leaders of each of the political parties must bear in mind no ticket can run well if it is handicapped in the nomi knees.

MANY CHANGES BEING MADE FOR AVIATION MEET

Preparations for Boston's third aviation meet are being made, and visitors to the Harvard aviation field at Squantum this year will find new arrangements.

AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON
R. F. KEITH'S—Vandellie.
CASTLE SQUARE—The Circus.
MAJESTIC—The Typhoon.
PLYMOUTH—The Rainbow.
SHUBERT—Hanky Panky.
TREMONT—The Spring Maid.
NEW YORK
CASINO—Pirates of Penzance.
COLLIER'S—Bunny Pulls the Strings.
GAIETY—The Officer and the Girl.
GLOBE—The Rose Maid.
LIBERTY—The Rainbow.
NEW AMSTERDAM—Robin Hood.
THIRTY-NINTH—Butterfly on Wheel.
CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—Ben Grout Players.
CORT—Ready Money.
GRAND—The Officer and the Girl.
HOLLAND—The Quaker Girl.
OLYMPIA—The Only Son.
STUDELAKER—Elsie Jans.

DOORWAY OF THE LEWIS SCHOOL



Segment of arch with heavy molding and keystone rests on short, straight sections of similar construction

With the segment of an arch with heavy molding and keystone resting on short straight sections of similar construction supported by caps at the side of the entrance to the Lewis school on Dale street, Roxbury, is recognized the type of building used in the year 1868, when it was erected. The entrance is in the same plane with the front of the building, the doorway setting in a bit with double doors and a transom with plain lights of glass.

TAP DAY IS HELD BY MEN AT BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Tap day at Brown University, when 12 men are chosen for the Cammarian Club, the senior society, brought many persons to Sayles hall. President Faunce addressed the club and the newly chosen members. The men tapped, with the fraternities to which they belong, follow:
Russell G. Ashbaugh, Beta Theta Pi, of Youngstown, O.; Walter J. Bass, Alpha Tau Omega, of Hyde Park, Mass.; George M. Crowther, Phi Gamma Delta, Pawtucket, R. I.; Daniel H. Kulp, Theta Delta Chi, of Pottstown, Pa.; Ira L. Letts, Delta Kappa Epsilon, of Moravia, N. Y.; Horace R. Reddington, Delta Kappa Epsilon, of Amherst, O.; Richard D. Robinson, Psi Upsilon, of Baltimore; Walter H. Snell, Theta Delta Chi, of Brockton, Mass.; John K. Starkweather, Psi Upsilon, of Denver; William M. Sullivan, Phi Kappa, of Fall River, Mass.; Norman S. Taber, Alpha Delta Phi, of Providence; John T. Walker, Jr., Psi Upsilon, of Providence.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR HOME SOLD
NEW YORK—Mrs. William R. Hearst has sold to Samuel M. Schwab the old Chester A. Arthur home at 123 Lexington avenue.

PSI UPSILON TO CONVENE
NEW YORK—The Psi Upsilon Fraternity will hold a two days' convention beginning on Thursday, at the Columbia Chapter House.

PHONE PENSION SYSTEM GOES INTO EFFECT IN MONTH

July 1 will mark the beginning of the new pension system of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, with minimum pensions of \$25 per month and maximum of \$100 per month.

This pension plan differs from many plans in being non-contributory, that is, the employees are not called upon to make any contribution towards its maintenance. The plan provides that employees in service from 20 to 25 years shall receive a pension equal to 1 per cent of their average salary for 10 years preceding retirement multiplied by the number of years of their service.

The cases to be considered under this pension plan are to be passed upon by a pension committee consisting of F. A. Houston, general manager, chairman; E. A. Wilkie, recorder; C. T. Keller, general commercial superintendent; G. H. Dresser, general superintendent of plant, and E. W. Longley, general auditor.

BOSTON ARCHITECTS MEET
Boston Society of Architects, at a meeting and dinner at the Parker house Tuesday evening, opposed the erection of any structures upon Boston Common other than those necessary. The society passed resolutions asking for the creation of a state board in cooperation with which the plans for the proposed extension of the State House shall be prepared.

JUDGE GETS A BAG
Attaches of the office of District Attorney Pelletier Tuesday presented to Judge Sanderson of the superior court a black leather handbag with a card bearing these words: "With the sincerest well wishes to our friend, Judge Sanderson." The judge finished his term yesterday.

TEACHERS HOLD OUTING
SQUANTUM, Mass.—More than 60 members of the Lewis School District Teachers' Association of R. I. met at Squantum Inn Tuesday afternoon and evening for their annual outing.

ARCHBALD EVIDENCE TAKEN UP IN SECRET BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON—Testimony in the case against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court having been concluded before the House committee on judiciary, the committee in a short time will be expected to announce to the House whether, in its opinion, the evidence is such as to warrant the beginning of impeachment proceedings. Opinion is divided as to whether the committee will recommend impeachment or will advise that the case be dismissed. If impeachment is recommended and the recommendation is followed by the House, then will begin one of those rare ceremonies in which the House will act as prosecutor and the Senate as the judge. Impeachment would probably carry the session of Congress forward at least a month.

The committee hearing the case will discuss the testimony today in executive session. Judge Archbald declined to defend himself by going on the stand. The only defense offered was by his attorney, Colonel Worthington, who read into the record the judge's statement in court when he imposed the fines of \$1000 on the officials of the wire trust who were indicted.

Wrisley Brown, an attorney in the department of justice, was called as the last witness to describe the disappearance of James R. Dainty of Scranton, whom he regarded as a material witness in the case but who cannot be found. Mr. Brown described his difficulties in working up the Archbald case. Under the provisions of the constitution, the House, after deciding that there should be impeachment, appoints a special committee, usually composed of the leading lawyers of the committee on judiciary, to prepare the impeachment articles, which in some respects resemble the indictment of a grand jury.

The trial of the case proceeds before the entire Senate, and a two-thirds majority is necessary for conviction. The attitude of the Senate in these trials is always judicial, for the majority of its members are usually lawyers, and sticklers for precedent and the observance of all proprieties. The House is equally particular in these respects, and therefore the proceeding is solemn and dignified.

The last impeachment proceeding was that against Charles Swayne of the northern federal district of Florida in 1905. He was not convicted. The last before that was the Belknap impeachment in 1876. Belknap was secretary of war under President Grant. His trial lasted from March until August, and he was acquitted. Then came the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, in 1868, lasting from February until May, and also resulting in an acquittal.

Judge West H. Humphreys of one of the Tennessee districts, was removed from office as the result of impeachment proceedings in 1862. Judge James H. Peck of the federal court in Missouri, was impeached and acquitted in 1865. John Pickering of the federal court in New Hampshire was impeached and removed from office in 1830, and William Blount, a senator from Tennessee, was impeached in 1799, but resigned before his case was brought to trial. This is the impeachment record of the United States Senate—eight cases since the foundation of the government, with two convictions, and four of the cases coming up during or since the civil war.

An impeachment case takes form rapidly after the House has voted to proceed. The first formal notice to the Senate comes with the appearance in that body of a committee from the House advising the Senate that the House has taken impeachment action. The committee in the name of the House, then demands that the Senate "shall take order for the appearance of" the person impeached and require him to make full answer to all charges, to which the Senate replies that "it will take proper order in the premises" and give due notice to the House.

Then comes the selection by the House of a committee to represent it in the proceedings. The members of this committee are called the managers on the part of the House, and it is their duty to assume the role of prosecuting attorneys. As soon as the Senate sends word to the House that it is ready, these managers appear in the Senate and exhibit the articles of impeachment, being first announced by the assistant sergeant at arms. They take their seats in the open space in front of the presiding officer of the Senate.

The articles of impeachment are then

NEW GEORGE WASHINGTON RELICS ADDED TO COLLECTION NOW AT NATIONAL MUSEUM

WASHINGTON—Pay Director R. T. Mason Ball, U. S. Navy, of Baltimore, Md., has recently deposited in the U. S. National Museum a number of relics of the Washington and Ball families, some of them dating as far back as the French and Indian War, and all of considerable historical value.

These objects were formerly owned by Pay Director Ball's father, the late George Washington Ball, grandson of Frances Thornton Washington, daughter of Charles Washington, the younger brother of George, and have been retained in the possession of a direct descendant of Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington, up to the present time. They are as follows:

A pair of gold epaulets of antique design, worn by George Washington as colonel during the French and Indian war of 1754-1763, notably throughout the Braddock campaign in 1755. A single epaulet worn during the war of the revolution, and a white leather Masonic apron of that period, decorated with Masonic insignia in gold, both owned by Lieut. Col. Burges Ball of the continental army, a third cousin of General Washington (nephew by marriage) and for a time volunteer aide on his staff. A snuff box of highly polished hard wood, bearing the portrait of Lafayette.

'MY CABINET,' SAYS DR. ANNA SHAW, 'IF I WERE PRESIDENT'

NEW YORK—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, as head of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, says in an interview in McCall's Magazine for July, if she were President she would choose the following cabinet: Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, secretary of state; Mrs. Hetty Green, secretary of the treasury; Andrew Carnegie, secretary of war; Louis D. Brandeis, attorney general; Senator Jonathan Bourne, postmaster general; Mrs. Ella Flag Young of Chicago, secretary of the interior; Prof. Charles Bailey of Cornell, secretary of agriculture; John Mitchell, secretary of commerce and labor; Miss Jean Gordon of New Orleans, chairman of the child welfare commission; John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the vice commission, and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley for chairman of the pure food commission.

The policies of "President" Shaw would include a parcels post, reduction of the tariff, government encouragement of the "back-to-the-farm" movement, federal control of railways, telegraphs, telephones and other public utilities, such as water power and water supplies.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

George Standish, a veteran engineer running between Stoughton and Boston, has received a pension by the New Haven railroad board after 43 years of faithful service. Morris MacDonald, vice president and general manager of the Maine Central railroad at Portland, Me., is a business visitor at North station general offices today.

The George Dudley Church party occupying the private Pullman parlor car Eunice arrived at North station over the Boston & Maine road at 3:05 o'clock this afternoon from Farmington, Me.

HARDY FLOWERS TO BE SHOWN

Hardy flowers and early vegetables will be included in the annual free exhibition of rhododendrons, azaleas and irises of the Massachusetts Horticultural society in Horticultural hall next Saturday and Sunday. The society's peony, rose and strawberry exhibition will be held June 22 and 23.

read by the managers on the part of the House. The Senate orders the articles of impeachment printed, and sets a time when it will begin the hearing of the case, sending a committee to the chief justice of the supreme court, whose duty it is to administer the oath to senators in their capacity of jurors in impeachment cases. The trial of the case then is begun. The accused person is present, attended by counsel, and a select committee of the Senate is named to look up precedents and attend to other matters of detail. After the evidence is all in the arguments on both sides are made, as before a regular court, and then the roll of the Senate is called on the question of innocent or guilty.

presented to him by American admires on the occasion of his visit to the United States in 1824, and in turn presented by him to Lafayette Ball, father of George Washington Ball, on the occasion of Lafayette's visit at the Ball home in Loudoun county, Va.

One of the most interesting objects in the collection is an antique brooch of gold, worn by Mary Ball. This is one of the few authentic relics of Washington's mother extant, and is the property of Pay Director Ball and his four sisters, Miss Mary Randolph Ball, Mrs. W. F. Hill, Mrs. C. G. Lane and Mrs. J. S. Bowman.

Among other objects in the collection is an old-fashioned Bible cover of tapestry, used to cover the family Bible of Frances Thornton Washington, niece of George Washington and wife of Col. Burges Ball.

The collection also includes a small piece of crimson cloth from the flag carried by the continental forces under the command of Col. Burges Ball during the war of the revolution, and an impression in crimson wax showing the crest of Joseph Ball, of "Epping Forest," grandfather of George Washington.

The articles are exhibited in one of the cases of Washington relics in the West Hall of History in the National museum. Pay Director Ball, who has the distinction of being a great-grandnephew of George Washington, also has deposited in the Library of Congress a very interesting collection of original letters relating to General Washington, which are now on exhibition in the north hall of that library.

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: Name Twelve Athletes

J. P. JONES, T. BERNA AND G. L. HORINE TO COMPETE IN TRYOUTS

Athletes to Be Timed at End of Metric and English Standard Distances—Records Seem Certain

STILL SEATS LEFT

Enthusiasm continues to run high today among followers of track athletics over the great eastern Olympic tryouts to be held in the Harvard stadium Saturday. Secretary George V. Brown of the tryout committee said today that the presence of John Paul Jones, holder of the world's amateur record for the mile run, T. S. Berna, another Cornell man, who ranks as one of the best college distance runners in years and G. L. Horine, the remarkable Californian high jumper with a record of 6 feet 7 inches, is now assured. R. B. Thomas, the famous Princeton sprinter, is also looked for, to compete in the short distances.

These men are already selected for the team and it was not necessary for them to be on the list of entries which closed May 25. Their presence is a great added attraction, however, and is sure to bring out many more spectators for this event, which bids fair to be the keenest ever held in America.

Many records are likely to go with the country's best athletes in competition. Timers will be stationed at the end of the distances in meters and at the end of the distances according to the English standard of yards and feet.

A number of the athletes have announced their intention of trying for records at the latter distances. The winner of the 400-meter run, for instance, will be timed as he finishes that distance, and if he desires his time will be taken at the end of the quarter mile also. The two standards compare favorably as a meter is only a very little more than a yard.

Although the advance sale of tickets for Saturday's games continues to be very great, the tryout committee, consisting of William F. Garcelon, George B. Billings and Edward E. Babb, issued a statement Tuesday in which the importance of the games was noted, and in which an appeal was made to the general public for financial support as a matter of patriotism. The statement follows:

To the sport loving public of New England: The Olympic committee designated Boston as the place for the Olympic tryouts because of the representations made that Boston was the "greatest sport loving center in the United States." We had about 25,000 tickets for the games, and determined to charge popular prices of 50 cents and \$1, in order that those people in New England who felt that they could not afford to make a large contribution could assist in sending American athletes to Sweden to compete against the best men from other parts of the world.

The games will be held rain or shine, and we feel that in order to hold our position in the sport loving world the stadium should be filled to overflowing next Saturday and that every person who feels an interest in having a victorious American team at Sweden in July should procure tickets at once, giving them away if he cannot use them himself. One employer has bought 100 tickets for his employees. These games afford an opportunity for us to give a demonstration of our patriotism. Tickets are on sale at the B. A. A. Wright & Ditson's and Leavitt & Pierce's in Cambridge, or they may be procured by application to any of the committee. The games will start promptly at 2 p. m. on Saturday and should be over by 5:30 p. m. Every seat is reserved.

WILLIAM F. GARCELON, GEORGE B. BILLINGS, EDWARD E. BABB, Olympic tryout committee.

DARTMOUTH STARS IN EASTERN TRIALS



M. S. WRIGHT '13
Pole vaulter with record of 12ft.6 1/2 in.



H. B. ENRIGHT '13
High jumper of better than 6ft.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	30	14	.682
Boston	29	16	.645
Detroit	23	21	.523
Philadelphia	19	25	.435
Washington	22	22	.500
Cleveland	20	20	.500
New York	13	25	.342
St. Louis	12	30	.286

RESULTS TUESDAY
Cleveland 5, Boston 1.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 14, New York 1.
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

CLEVELAND WINS AGAIN

CLEVELAND—Largely because of the pitching of Gregg, Cleveland defeated Boston 5 to 1 here Tuesday afternoon. Biedent had a bad fourth inning, and had to be relieved by Cicotte. It was Napoleon Lajoie's tenth anniversary as a resident ball player, and he was presented with \$1134. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cleveland 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 9 1
Batteries: Gregg and O'Neill; Biedent, Cicotte, and Nuyamaker, Carrigan. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

CHICAGO WINS, 2 TO 0

CHICAGO—Chicago evened the series with Philadelphia Tuesday, winning the final game, 2 to 0. Hits by Rath and Zeider, Weaver's sacrifice and an error by McInnis in the fifth netted the two runs. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 3 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2
Batteries: Lange and Kuhn; Morgan, Houck and Lapp. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

DETROIT 14, NEW YORK 1

DETROIT—Heavy hitting by Detroit, combined with listless fielding of New York and the wildness of two pitchers, gave the local team an easy victory Tuesday afternoon, 14 to 1. Fisher was taken out at the end of the sixth and Shears, a recruit finished the game. Works was effective. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit 10 0 1 4 1 3 1 1 1 14 14 1
New York 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 4
Batteries: Works and Stange; Fisher, Shears and Sweeney. Umpires, Hart and Connolly.

WASHINGTON DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS—Johnson had the better of Powell Tuesday afternoon, and Washington won the final game, 3 to 2, making a clean sweep of the series. Timely hitting gave the visitors their runs. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 2
St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 6 0
Batteries: Johnson and Alsworth; Powell and Kriebel. Umpires, Dineen and Perrine.

FELTON IS ON PROBATION

S. M. Felton '13, Harvard's star pitcher, football end and punter, has been put on probation by the college authorities and he will be unable to play baseball with the varsity team again this year.

WILCE FOR WISCONSIN COACH

MADISON, Wis.—John W. Wilce of Milwaukee, manager of athletics at the University of Wisconsin, has been recommended by the athletic council for the position of varsity football coach at the Badger institution. Wilce's appointment has not been affirmed by the regents, but as it is the policy to adopt alumni coaching it is likely that he will succeed John Richards, who has sent in his resignation.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

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Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 1.

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MRS. R. H. BARLOW HAS A BIG LEAD IN WOMEN'S GOLF

Sixteen Strokes Ahead of Miss Grace Semple, Who Is Second—Practically Sure of Taking Title

PHILADELPHIA—The final 18 holes in the annual championship tournament of the Women's Eastern Golf Association is being played on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club today, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club is picked as the winner of first place.

Two rounds have already been played, and Mrs. Barlow has a lead of 16 strokes over Miss Grace Semple of Wollaston, her nearest rival. Miss H. S. Curtis of Manchester, Mass., is in third place, one stroke back of Miss Semple.

Many shifts came in the standing Tuesday when the second round was played. Miss E. Noblit was second to Mrs. Barlow at the end of the first round, only three strokes behind, but she is now in fourth place. Miss Grace Semple scored the same as on the first day, 93, and went from third place to second. Miss H. S. Curtis made the second best score of the day, an 88, which advanced her to third place, only a stroke behind Miss Semple.

Mrs. Barlow, for the second time in succession, went around in 85, brilliant golf for a woman.

The annual meeting of the Women's Eastern Golf Association was held in the evening. No alterations were made in the rules, and last year's officers, including Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, president, were re-elected. The summary of the first 10 follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	7	.816
Cincinnati	28	17	.620
Chicago	22	17	.564
Pittsburgh	19	19	.500
St. Louis	20	25	.444
Philadelphia	16	20	.444
Brooklyn	12	25	.324
Boston	13	29	.310

RESULTS TUESDAY
Chicago 2, Boston 1.
New York 14, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia 17, Pittsburgh 4.

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.

CHICAGO TAKES WHOLE SERIES

Chicago took the last game of the series with Boston at the South End grounds Tuesday by a score of 2 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 5 1
Boston 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 4
Batteries: Cheney and Needham, Archer, Tyler and Kilg, Umpires, Owens and Brennan.

MCRAW'S MEN WIN 14 TO 9

NEW YORK—New York made it three out of four from St. Louis here Tuesday, winning by 14 to 9. The visitors made a spirited rally in the seventh inning, scoring eight runs, but New York's lead was too big for them to overcome. Snodgrass made three singles and a home run and drew a pass in five times up and scored four runs. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York 3 0 4 1 0 2 0 3 14 14 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 9 9 13 1
Batteries: Ames, Wiltsie and Meyers, Hartley; Willis, Woodlawn, Geyer and Wingo. Umpires, Egan and Johnstone.

CINCINNATI WINNER, 2 TO 0

BROOKLYN—Cincinnati made it three straight with Brooklyn Tuesday, shutting the local team out, 2 to 0. Ragon was knocked out of the box. The visitors scored their runs in the second on a triple by Mitchell, Egan's scratch hit, Phelan's double and Esmond's sacrifice fly. Brooklyn never got a man to third base. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2
Batteries: Humphries and McLean; Ragon, Yingling and Miller, Erwin. Umpires, Rigler and Finerman.

PHILADELPHIA 17, PITTSBURGH 4

PHILADELPHIA Pa.—Philadelphia knocked O'Toole out of the box in the fifth inning, and also hit Cole's delivery, and won Tuesday's game from Pittsburgh by 17 to 4. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia 10 3 0 4 2 1 0 17 17 2
Pittsburgh 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 4 13 2
Batteries: Brennan and Dooly; O'Toole, Cole and Kelly. Umpires, Klem and Bush.

WILCE FOR WISCONSIN COACH

MADISON, Wis.—John W. Wilce of Milwaukee, manager of athletics at the University of Wisconsin, has been recommended by the athletic council for the position of varsity football coach at the Badger institution. Wilce's appointment has not been affirmed by the regents, but as it is the policy to adopt alumni coaching it is likely that he will succeed John Richards, who has sent in his resignation.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

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BOSTON SCHOOL CREWS IN FINAL RACES TOMORROW

Final races in the Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association regatta are scheduled for tomorrow afternoon between the Cambridge Latin, Rindge, Boston Latin and Brookline high first fours.

These crews qualified in the preliminary heats Tuesday on the Charles river. Commerce and Brookline qualified for the title of the second crew division.

There were four heats, two for each division, and the oarsmen rowed better than was expected.

Harold P. Wardwell of the B. A. A. conducted the races, and everything went off smoothly, barring the breakdown of the Veritas, the boat used by the officials. The metropolitan police boat was utilized for the races in the championship second-crew division.

Cambridge Latin and Rindge were favored to qualify in the first heat for championship crews, and they lived up to expectations. The former won out by one length over Rindge. The summary:

Race for first crews. First heat won by Cambridge Latin (stroke, Coleman; 3, Harrington; 2, Whittemore; bow, Tuttle; cox, Baker). Second, Rindge Technical (stroke, McDonald; 3, Coleman; 2, Sawyer; bow, Holmes; cox, Stuart). Time, 5m. 16.1-38.

Second heat won by Brookline high (stroke, Bentley; 3, Newton; 2, Gray; bow, Fillebrown; cox, Clark). Second, Boston Latin (stroke, Souley; 3, Tate; 2, Dukeshire; bow, Robinson; cox, Keltie). Time, 5m. 21.4-38.

Race for second crews. First heat won by High School of Commerce (stroke, Rowen; 3, Morris; 2, Wallings; bow, Fales; cox, McCormick). Second, Brookline high (stroke, Berkowitz; 3, Hayes; 2, Young; bow, de Forest; cox, Jackson). Time, 5m. 21.4-38.

Second heat won by Rindge (stroke, Coleman; 3, Bettinson; 2, Maddox; bow, Whittemore; cox, Barker). Second, Cambridge Latin (stroke, Foster; 3, Flynn; 2, Gilman; bow, Hoyt; cox, White). Time, 5m. 36s.

NEW STROKE IS TROUBLING YALE

GALES FERRY, Conn.—Rough water and examinations which kept the Yale oarsmen off the river until late yesterday did not interfere to such an extent with today's practice, all the crews getting out on to the river twice. There still seems to be some difficulty in mastering the new stroke. When the men are rowing at a low stroke the boats seem to travel along smoothly and at a fairly rapid rate, but when the stroke is raised there does not appear to be a corresponding increase in the speed of the boats; there seems to be a dragging.

This evidently is not the fault of the stroke as the men are physically capable of putting a whole lot of strength into their work.

A spurt by the freshmen yesterday for half a mile, it is understood, did not show very satisfactory time. Scully, who was taken from the varsity eight, still remains with the fours. He has not been able to forget as much of the old stroke as the coaches wish and the newer men have taken hold of the stroke with a better understanding. There were several visitors at quarters today.

HARVARD TRYING HALF-MILE TESTS

RED TOP, Conn.—The Harvard crews seem to be coming along fast and both varsity and freshmen eights were sent over the last half mile of the morning's practice today under the watch. Yesterday the freshmen did the last half mile of their practice in 2m. 32s, which under the conditions was considered very good. W. Trumbull, captain of the freshmen eight, was out of the boat, was back in his place yesterday. The stroke of the crews in their practice today was kept low except for the half-mile sprints.

In each case there were accompanied by coach Wray. Today the water conditions were good, the rough water of late yesterday having smoothed down, still a strong breeze swept over the course. The men are in excellent condition.

OLYMPIC PISTOL TRYOUTS HELD

NEW YORK—Olympic trials for pistol marksmen were held at Peekskill Tuesday, 12 men taking part in the competition. The rules of the Olympic matches permit either pistols or revolvers, but all the competitors used pistols.

The six men who qualified for the team are as follows: A. B. Lane, J. A. Dietz and H. Roeder of New York; P. J. Dalton of Springfield, Mass.; T. Le Boutillier of Garden City, L. I., and A. G. Sears of Beverly, Mass. The performances of the men who qualified were excellent, many having unusually high scores.

ALLIS WINS HARVARD GOLF TITLE

E. P. Allis won the Harvard University golf championship, Tuesday, the final match being played over the course of the Woodland G. C. at Auburndale. The match was 36 holes and Allis defeated F. W. Sargent by 2 up in a hotly contested game.

BASE BALL

TOMORROW AT 3:15

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL LEAGUE

DOZEN ATHLETES ARE NOTIFIED TO REPORT FOR TRIP

American Olympic Committee Has Already Selected Some of the Best Western Men for Team

NEW YORK—A dozen athletes were tentatively picked Tuesday as members of the American team to compete in the Olympic games at Stockholm. The action was taken by the executive committee of the American Olympic committee which recommended the men to the team selection committee, whereupon Chairman J. E. Sullivan telegraphed them to report to Manager M. P. Halpin, in this city, not later than June 11. The men thus notified are:

Frederick A. Allen, broad jumper; E. J. Beeson, hurdler and high jumper; S. H. Bellab, pole pauter and javelin thrower; J. I. Courtney, sprinter; J. J. Donahue, all-around man; C. S. Edmunds, middle distance; P. C. Gerhardt, sprinter; M. W. Hawkins, hurdler; G. L. Horine, high jumper; F. W. Kelly, hurdler; Walter McTear, 1500 meters; Ralph Rose, weight man.

It was also decided that for the purpose of assisting the team selection committee in the selection of a relay swimming team there be a try-out at 200 metres in open water, one turn, Tuesday afternoon, June 11, at Verona lake, in New Jersey, and the swimmers eligible were so notified. The men likely to swim in this try-out are:

L. G. Rich, Brookline Swimming Club; Huszagh, Chicago A. A.; Reilly, Goodwin and Verich, New York A. C.; Cross, Princeton University; Frizell of the City Club, New York, and Shyrock of the Argyle Swimming Club, Philadelphia.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

It was a great farewell the Giants gave the Cardinals.

Twenty-three points separate third and sixth places in the American League.

Cleveland was gay on "Lajoie day" and beat the Red Sox. Gregg struck out 11 men.

Opposing batsmen are beginning to wait and make Pitcher O'Toole put the ball over the plate.

Now for Pittsburgh and Captain Wagner. Boston should win at least one game from them.

Peckinpaugh is a recruit with the Cleveland team who gives promise of developing into a good shortstop.

Young Simmons is doing some heavy hitting for the New York Americans. He promises to develop into a fast man.

For the third time in four days Pitcher Ragon was taken from the box by Brooklyn and Cincinnati made it three straight.

JONES NEW ST. LOUIS HEAD

ST. LOUIS—J. C. Jones of St. Louis has been elected president of the St. Louis National League baseball club, succeeding E. A. Steininger, who resigned as administrator of the Robison estate and president of the club. Mrs. H. R. Britton, heiress of the Robison estate and personal owner of the club, was elected vice-president. It was announced that Roger Bresnahan, manager, will have absolute control of the team on the field and off.

HASKELL BOWDOIN LEADER

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Charles R. Haskell, Jr., '13 of Pittsfield, was elected captain of next year's track team of Bowdoin College, Tuesday.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Toledo 4, Milwaukee 3.
Indianapolis 12, Kansas City 4.
Kansas City 9, Indianapolis 3.
Milwaukee 16, Louisville 0.
Columbus 5, St. Paul 1.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

Hartford 3, Bridgeport 2.
New Haven 3, Springfield 2.
New Britain 10, Holyoke 4.

VULCAN ROLL FILM

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S. W. M'CALL SAYS HE IS FOR A PRIMARY FOR U. S. SENATORSHIP

WASHINGTON—Representative S. W. McCall is willing to enter the race for Senator Crane's seat, but his final decision will depend upon the outcome of the Chicago convention, the Massachusetts congressman said today.

Mr. McCall holds strong views on the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt, to whom he has been steadily opposed and also takes a decided stand on the Massachusetts senatorial primary situation.

"The senatorship is the one office," he said, "where there should be a primary, because the other important offices are filled by direct vote and if a party does not nominate a good candidate the people can square things at the election. But with the senatorship there is no chance for a popular expression at any stage. Members of the Legislature are elected upon local and upon all sorts of other issues and then a candidate for senator can proceed to create a hot-house atmosphere around each man by bringing the pressure of friends and of interests, great and small. This pressure usually comes from a common center so that the member is apt not to know the real sentiment, or if he does, finds it difficult to respond to it."

"The kind of bill is not material if only one is enacted to give the people a chance somehow to express their opinion squarely upon candidates."

"If there should be a strong popular expression for any one candidate it would be decisive and the pledging of members would be unnecessary. If there were no strong expression but the vote were broken into small fragments, the pledging might lead to the election of a candidate whom a majority of the voters would not desire. But the question of a pledge is secondary. The important thing for the primary law is to permit the candidates to come before all the voters of the state."

LUTHERAN SYNOD ELECTS OFFICERS

Officers were elected today at the eleventh annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York and New England now being held in St. Marks church, Roxbury. President, the Rev. E. F. Keevey of Utica, N. Y.; secretary, the Rev. C. A. Ritchie of Birmingham, N. Y.; treasurer, Fred J. Walter of Kingston, N. Y.

The tenth anniversary celebration will take place tonight.

HOLM LEA FLOWER DISPLAY TO OPEN

Holm Lea, the Sargent estate in Brookline, will be open to the public after 1 p. m. on Saturday and all day Sunday for the annual display of rhododendrons and azaleas. Those coming by electric cars should take a Cypress street car at Dudley street and at Brookline Village and ride to the end of the line. Carriages and automobiles will not be admitted to the grounds.

WAGES BOARD MEETS IN MINE

NEW YORK—A cable despatch to the New York Sun from Cardiff, Wales, says that Lord St. Albans, who will perhaps be better remembered as the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, clad in overalls and carrying a lamp, descended in the pit cage with his fellow members of a South Wales wages board and conducted a board meeting in the interior of the earth. There the members inspected the conditions under which the miners work.

TECH GRADUATE HAS JOB

Harold Harris Sharp of Bellevue avenue, Melrose, who was graduated from Technology yesterday, has received an appointment as superintendent of one of the Guggenheim mines in Mexico and will take charge Sept. 1. Next Tuesday he will leave with three classmates for Kellogg, Idaho, where they will work in the mines as laborers to gain practical experience. Mr. Sharp is the son of the Rev. Arthur Page Sharp, superintendent of the Lynn district of the Methodist church.

FAELTEN SCHOOL TO END YEAR

Graduating exercises of the Faeltten Pianoforte school will take place in Huntington Chambers hall, June 12 at 8 o'clock. Diplomas will be presented to Joseph Emmanuel Anderson, Horace B. Blackmer, and Misses Florence Holland Clark, Gladys Adella Copeland, Josephine Amelinda Edwards, Frieda Gerhard, Martha Elizabeth Gifford, Marion Charlotte Greenwood, Charlotte Hallett, Eva Maude Leslie, Edith Estelle Mardon, Madeline Nourse Paige and Jessica Alice Tupper. After the exercises there will be a reception by the graduates in Faeltten hall.

REDMEN HOLD POWWOW

LYNN, Mass.—More than 300 delegates to the annual sun powwow of Oweeene council 20, degree of Pocahontas, I. O. R. M., met in Paul Revere hall, Glenmere, Tuesday night. These officers were elected: President, Annie Clark, of Lynn; vice presidents, Eunice Carr of Amesbury and Hattie Stark of Beverly; secretaries, Jennie Boone of Amesbury and Jenny Doty of Beverly; treasurers, Louise Colby and Mary I. Cole of Beverly.

CHAUFFEURS NAME QUINCY MAN

UTICA, N. Y.—Chauffeurs Federation of America, in annual meeting here on Tuesday afternoon, elected Benjamin F. Earl, West Quincy, Mass. president, and Carlton O. Brown, Boston, first vice-president.

BAY STATE NEWS

LEXINGTON

As special guest of honor, the members of the Lexington grange, No. 233, Patrons of Husbandry, will have at their meeting this evening in Historic hall, Charles M. Gardner, the worthy state master. Edwin W. Hutchinson will preside and introduce Mr. Gardner. An entertainment has been arranged by the literary and music committee, of which Miss Emma F. Wright and Henry C. Franks are the chairmen. On the evening of June 19 the grange will give a strawberry festival under the direction of Byron C. Earle.

Ralph G. Wells has been elected president of the Lexington Public School Association. Other officers have been chosen as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. E. H. Noyers; secretary, Dr. Harry Bishop Osgood; treasurer, Miss Emma Ostrom Nichols; directors, Dr. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. Ralph L. Stevens, Mrs. Jay O. Richards, Mrs. Charles A. Whittemore and Dr. Howard T. Crawford.

ARLINGTON

Another large tract of vacant land is now being opened up by J. W. Wilbur. It contains about 1,000,000 square feet of land.

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued permits to G. A. Lowe to erect a garage for Agnes Barker at 26 Lombard road, to John Lyons to build a two-family house for Mrs. Julia Sefton on Randolph street, to William Robbins to build a two-family house and garage for Jennie Whitney on Cleveland street, to Simon Finn to build a lurch room on Sylvia street and to W. A. Henderson to build a two-family house for Alfred T. Marson at 118 Jason street.

WAKEFIELD

Oscar H. Starkweather, former superintendent of streets in Needham, has assumed his duties as town highway engineer here. He will spend this week in laying out a plan of street improvements. The selectmen will decide Thursday whether to have the square rebuilt under his direction or by special contract. Work will commence this week on using oil and calcium chloride instead of water on streets. The highway department has \$26,000 at its disposal.

READING

New officers of the Apsey class of the First Baptist church are: President, E. E. Copeland; vice-president, Granger Carroll; secretary, Joseph H. Crosby; treasurer, J. Walker Fowler.

The Rev. D. Augustine Newton, pastor of the Congregational church, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society for five years and a voting member of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of New York.

WINCHESTER

David H. DeCoursey, chief engineer, yesterday took charge of the fire department as permanent chief under the new rule adopted by the selectmen. In the police department James P. Hargrove was advanced to a sergeantcy and placed in charge of headquarters at night.

There were 24 entries in the women's golf tournament at the Winchester Country Club yesterday when two ball foursomes were played. Mrs. Ralph S. Vinal and Miss Isabel Hunt were in charge.

MEDFORD

Sarah Bradley Fulton chapter, D. A. R., held a meeting and reception at the Royall house last evening.

Owing to an accident on a dredger in the Mystic river basin yesterday afternoon, the gates in Cradock dam were opened and the water in the basin lowered about three feet until repairs were made. This is the first time the water in the basin has been lowered since the dam was constructed three years ago.

MELROSE

The building commission erecting the Memorial hall and city auditorium will request an appropriation of \$5000 from the city government for grading the grounds. The building will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1.

Mayor French has renewed the appointment of William R. Holley as second assistant chief of the fire department. The aldermen refused to confirm Mr. Holley at their meeting April 1.

MALDEN

The street commission has ordered the Elevated to place the gravel taken out of Pleasant street for use in the extension of Devor and Malden streets.

The Rev. L. H. Bugbee of the Center Methodist church will be toastmaster at the annual reunion of the class of '97 of Boston University at Riverbank Court this evening.

EVERETT

Miss Bertha Mann, instructor in the commercial department of the high school, has resigned.

Gethsemane commandery, Knights of Malta, gave an entertainment and dance in Grand Army hall last evening with George Wilson as master of ceremonies.

FEDERAL INCORPORATION URGED

WASHINGTON—Federal incorporation act, such as recommended by President Taft, was on Tuesday urged upon the House judiciary committee by a delegation of officers of the National Chamber of Commerce, which included Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, George H. Wheeler of Berlin, N. H.; J. P. Truesdell of New York and Bernard N. Baker of Boston.

ERIE CANAL WALL CAVING

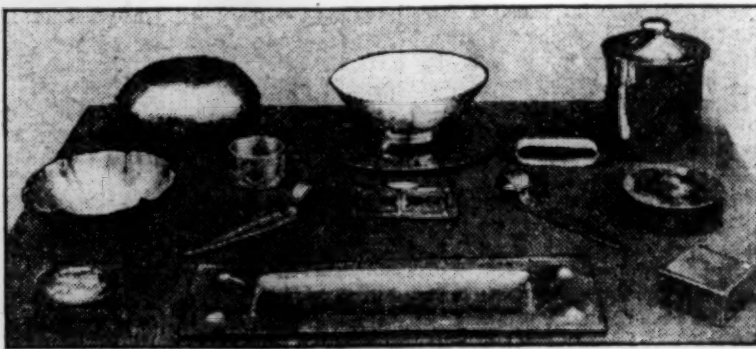
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A large area of low country near Bushnell's basin is threatened with inundation from the Erie canal as a result of the removal of the "wash wall" from the bank of the canal.

DRESSES MADE BY GIRL PUPILS



Tailoring and needlework skill shown in exhibits at Brookline high school

METAL WORK SHOWN AT SCHOOL



Hammered brass, copper and silver among the exhibits of Brookline pupils' skill

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The mid-iron comes next on our list but which runs only a yard or so after its name is very descriptive of its use: To get shots half way between the high pitched, short ones from a mashie and the long, low balls from a cleek. The mid-iron is perhaps the best all round club in one's bag, and when mastered is a great source of strength. Wrist approach putts with it we have already spoken of. Quarter and half shots are played much like those with a mashie, only the right foot is never so much advanced for a mid-iron as for other clubs. In other words for a mid-iron quarter have the right foot where it was for a half mashie; half mid-iron, stance for three-quarter mashie, etc. Consequently with mid-iron the weight is not so much on the right foot and the swing is less upright, more movement being allowed to the arms and shoulders, and the heels coming off the ground as the foot turns over on the inside edge of the sole of the foot. Still no body motion! Three-quarter shot, however allows of a slight turning of the body, and at the top of the swing and the finish of the follow through, the heels of the left and right foot are respectively allowed to lift. This is because your right foot is advanced only a little and you have a longer grip of the club, also when addressing the ball the weight is almost equal on both feet.

Few players use a full shot with the iron. The club being longer and the swing less upright your arms go out straighter after the ball. What is known as a push shot is very useful into the wind or to get a long run. The wrists are held very firm. Grip a little lower down the shaft and keep the arms fairly stiff, the swing is flat and the club head carried further along the ground after the ball is struck, dragging your weight well over on to the left foot. This last is vital to obtain the low trajectory. Do not practise this shot too much or you may get into the habit of what is known as "smothering" your shots; i. e., not hitting them clean with a sharp, crisp blow.

A very useful fancy shot is a cut half mid-iron. You cut across the ball sharply from left to right exactly as with a mashie. Do not forget that the success of this depends on your cutting into the turf immediately under the ball, not behind it. Also the weight must be less on the right foot. Miss D. T. Campbell plays this shot to perfection, getting a ball with quite a long carry.

THIRD ANONYMOUS GIFT TO WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Announcement is made today by the park commissioners that another anonymous gift of \$1000 for public park improvements has been received. It will be used to build a retaining wall and for various improvements along the Main street front of the Hart's hill metropolitan park reservation.

This is the third of the anonymous gifts to the park board, which include a tract of 13,160 feet of land at Wakefield Junction, \$400 to improve this plot and \$300 for trees and shrubbery on other local parks. The park commission has also received \$2000 from the will of Mrs. Mary E. Aborn for use on the main parkway along Lake Quannapowitt. A part of the new \$1000 gift will also be used for a skating rink on the Junction playground.

TUFTS JUNIORS HOLD DINNER

The "junior" banquet of the class of '13, Tufts College, was held at the American House last evening, with Prof. Leo R. Lewis as guest of honor. Clinton R. Scott was toastmaster.

MELROSE'S PARK WORK AWARDED

Melrose park commission last evening awarded the first of a series of contracts for laying out of Ell pond park to C. L. Hoffman and Son. The contract is for the building of a roadway about the so-called knoll at the northerly end of Ell pond, near the city bath house, and the laying out of foot paths in that section of the park. The park commission this year will spend about \$25,000 in improving city owned property taken for park purposes. The completion of the park now started will cost approximately \$100,000.

PENSION ROLL IS \$2,150,000

Approximately \$2,150,000 will be paid out within the next 10 days to 52,518 pensioners by Capt. Augustus J. Hoit, local United States pension agent. The recent act of Congress, passing a bill providing a pension of \$30 a month to veterans will increase the Boston pension distributions by \$1,000,000.

CORNERSTONE IS LAID

John B. Forsyth laid the cornerstone yesterday of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children in the Fenway, near Huntington avenue.

GIRLS OF BROOKLINE HIGH SHOW PRETTY FROCKS THEY MADE

Parents of the pupils of Brookline high school are expressing their appreciation of the work done in the manual training school and in the drawing classes which were exhibited yesterday, in observance of public day. The pupils gave a practical display of methods used by making reproductions from models in casting, designing and construction work as well as in computing from meters.

The principal work exhibited was in the manual training school machine shop where examples of brass candelabras, steel candlesticks, parts of machine lathes and key saws made by the pupils were displayed. Exhibits embracing many kinds of wrought iron work were arranged in cabinets on the first floor and these included gas and electric lamps.

Another cabinet contained models in woodwork and exhibits of patterns, miter-boxes, picture frames, book cases, music stands, ink stands, piano stools and mission furniture.

Hung on the walls of the stairway between the first and second floors were drawings by the pupils in the mechanical and electrical engineering classes, in ink and pencil as well as on oil cloth and on blue prints. On the landing between the two floors were arranged wood-working, carpentry and pattern-making examples. The classes in carpentry, pattern making, wood working and foundry practise are under the direction of M. A. Brigham, while those of the metal work, machine shop and iron work are in charge of E. P. Hutchinson.

Conspicuous among the exhibits were those shown by the girls in the embroidery and needle-work classes. Among the exhibits were six dresses made for use at graduation. Also on exhibition were 20 summer dresses, the work of pupils. Table napkins, center-pieces for dining room tables and other articles were made by this class. There were also many pieces of copper and silver work. This work was done by both the boys and girls and consisted of articles of jewelry and for household use. The department in needlework and embroidery is under the supervision of Miss Annie M. Schwind.

HUNGARIAN HOUSE IN TUMULT AND 75 DEPUTIES PUT OUT

NEW YORK—A Budapest message to the New York Herald stated that stormy scenes attended the session of the Hungarian Parliament, which culminated in the calling of the police three separate times and the ejection of many deputies.

When Count Tisza, the newly elected president of the Chamber, appeared, the opposition raised a deafening uproar. Count Karolyi, Julius Justh, the party leader, and Herr Polonyi, at one time minister of justice, were among the 75 deputies ejected.

Count Apponyi, at one time minister of worship, also denounced the president.

The remainder of the opposition left the House, after which the landwehr bill, relating to the army, was agreed to without debate.

As the stormy scenes in Parliament may lead to outbreaks in the city, elaborate precautions have been taken. Troops have been stationed at different points and the entire garrison is held in readiness for emergencies.

FISH SCHOONERS CONTEST IN RACE INTO THE HARBOR

Winning by 10 minutes, the fishing schooner Josephine de Costa, Capt. John Perry, was the victor in a race with the Eleanor de Costa, Capt. John Field, from Highland light to T wharf yesterday afternoon. Both vessels reached the market after it had closed, and sold their fares today.

Interest in the race ran high when the skippers took the wheel. They were about even in the race when a sudden gust caught the Josephine and broke off her new foretopmast, putting the foretopmast out of commission.

Hardly had the Josephine recovered, when another gust struck the Eleanor breaking off the main topmast.

Jose Da Cruz, who was nearest the Eleanor's mast at the time quickly cast loose the main sheet. It swung outward carrying Da Cruz with it. A dory was lowered and Da Cruz was rescued. In the meantime, the Josephine had slowly gained and reached the wharf ahead.

TWO MALDEN TEACHERS RESIGN

At the next meeting of the Malden school board the resignations of two of the high school sub-masters will be tendered. Harold I. Brown resigns to become an instructor in chemistry in the Boston English high school and Fay O. Pinks will go to Lansing, Mich., where he has purchased an interest in a business college. Arthur Lee, headmaster, has been granted a year's leave of absence to teach in Berlin, on invitation of the German government. Thornton Jenkins, sub-master, has been elected acting principal.

OLD FLAG TO BE DISPLAYED

ABINGTON, Mass.—Mrs. A. Wilbur Whitmarsh during the week of the two hundredth anniversary celebration here will have displayed at her home at Washington street and Thaxter avenue, the flag which her father, Samuel Thaxter used to decorate the house on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration.

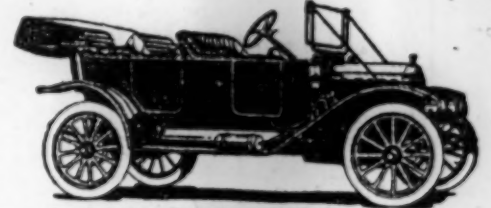
First! Studebaker-Flanders "20"

The Studebaker-Flanders "20" ought to come first to the mind of any man considering the purchase of a car.

Low in price, but not the cheapest; honestly built of the best materials to be had, powerful enough for any road usage—these genuine appeals to a man's common sense must make any man think. Where can you get as much?

If price and low upkeep cost interest you, if you want a handsome and roomy, though not a large, car; if you need a car sure to do its duty under all circumstances, than the Studebaker-Flanders "20" is the car for you.

You could hardly ask more and you need not get less.



Studebaker-Flanders "20" Touring Car

Price, Standard Equipped, \$2000 f. o. b. Detroit. Equipped with Top, Windshield, Prest-O-Lite Tank, and Speedometer, as above, \$2250 f. o. b. Detroit. Send for our new Art Catalogue. It will interest you.

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WITH ADVERTISERS

When going away for the summer holiday do not forget the dog and cat, leaving them behind, houseless, foodless, friendless, while you are enjoying yourself. If there is no friend or neighbor who can be depended upon to give them the care they need, why not board them at the Commonwealth hospital for animals, 26 Cunningham street, Back Bay. Pets of all kinds can be boarded there by the day, week or month. Out-of-door yards are provided for dogs and cats.

The man who has known the comfort of the soft summer shirt, even when it has a slight dressing of starch in it, will never again wear the "boiled" affair with stiff collar and cuffs in warm weather, except under pressure. The summer shirt is cool and comfortable, and, being appropriate, looks well. The Macular Parker Company of 400 Washington street makes them guaranteed to fit, keep their color and wear, and if any of them fail in any of these essentials, will immediately replace them with new goods. They are made of silk, madras, flannel, soielette, Russian cords and oxford cloth. They have soft collars to match, attached and detached. The newest styles in the summer Tuxedo soft bosom shirts and in washable and silk neckwear to match the colors in every shirt, also are carried.

The graduation gift is an important feature in the life of a young man and woman, girl and boy, and should not be overlooked by the elders to whom the happiness of that young student is important. The graduation gift will be treasured through life and nothing that comes after will ever take the place of it. Such a gift should, therefore, be lasting, and if it is useful as well as beautiful so much the better is it. A watch is all of these and nothing can be more welcome to the one who does not possess a good little timekeeper. It should be as fine as the purse can afford, and at that it will not be an extravagance, but an excellent watch is not necessarily an expensive one. A large line of watches suitable for graduation gifts is carried by A. Stowell & Co., Inc., of 24 Winter street. Some are silver, some are gold filled, other are enameled and still others are 14-karat solid gold watches. This firm is constantly adding to its stock the very newest ideas in watches from the best makers.

F. A. VANDERLIP MAY TAKE STAND

NEW YORK—Manager Sherer, of the clearing house, will be one of the first witnesses before the congressional "money trust" committee here this week.

President Hepburn of the New York clearing house has not been notified to appear, but it is taken for granted that he will also be a witness. Frank A. Vanderlip and other bankers are likely to go on the stand.

COAL WHARVES LEASED

Large wharf properties where coal will be handled in large quantities were leased Tuesday by the Edison Company from the Hawley Company for 10 years. The wharves are on Atlantic avenue at the old Edison power plant and the L street wharf, South Boston. Both have storage capacity of 75,000 tons. Two colliers, 400 tons each, are being built.

ILLITERACY TEST ADOPTED

WASHINGTON—The House immigration committee Tuesday voted to take the Dillingham immigration bill off the table, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in its stead the Burnett illiteracy test bill.

Golf Stockings

HEWINS & HOLLIS
4 Hamilton Place

RIOTING IN BELGIUM IS CONTINUING BUT BRUSSELS IS CALM

(By the United Press)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Disorders as the result of anger over the victory of the Clericals in the elections continued today in Liege, Antwerp, Ghent, Verviers and other cities.

The government discredits alarmist stories and declares that most of the published accounts of the troubles were much exaggerated. Today it was asserted that three or four persons were slain and about 20 injured.

At Liege the rioters damaged property and several were slightly hurt when the military commandants, thinking the soldiers were about to be worsted, gave the order to fire. Brussels today is calm.

NEW YORK—A Brussels message to the New York Herald states that the rioting throughout the country has taken on a revolutionary character.

The educational fight, which is the principal cause of the present disturbances, is explained as follows:

The Belgian schools today are either church schools or public schools. The schools are managed and subsidized by the communes alone, and in the non-clerical communes there is a tendency to subsidize only the public schools.

Broadly speaking, the desire of the Clerical government is to place the church schools on the same financial footing as the public schools, the necessary funds being provided by the communes, the province and the state. The opposition urges that the church schools should be paid for by the church, not by the government.

The Liberals, who decided that what the industrial masses really craved was universal suffrage, consented to add this measure to the joint Liberal and Socialist program.

This also included abolition of the plural system of voting, which has long been detested by the laboring elements. Many Belgians have two, even three, votes. Fatherhood and a small money qualification entitle them to a second vote, while certain educational qualifications entitle them to a third.

The Socialists assert that this strengthens the Conservative or Clerical force at the elections at the expense of the masses of the people in the great urban and manufacturing centers.

MR. HORN SUCCEEDS MR. BARR

Henry J. Horn, vice-president of the New Haven road, is to succeed Frank Barr as vice-president and general manager of the Boston & Maine railroad at the North station on July 1, when Mr. Barr retires on pension.

WEDDING GIFTS

IN
STERLING SILVER
AND
CUT GLASS
VERY ATTRACTIVE
DESIGNS
AND VARIETY
MANY ARE
INEXPENSIVE
ALL REFLECT
GOOD TASTE

Smith
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ROOSEVELT MEN GIVE UP ATTEMPT TO SEAT NEW COMMITTEE MEN

(Continued from page one)

trains from the East rolled in today. Among the better known of the arrivals were Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, mentioned for Vice-President if the Taft men win, and recently defeated delegate-at-large in his home state; Senator Crane of Massachusetts, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, and the entire working staffs of the Roosevelt and Taft headquarters from Washington.

Senator Crane told friends in whom he confided that the Taft forces were now certain that they had control of the convention, and that they were prepared to "stiffen any weak-kneed brethren."

It was made plain by every one that would talk about the situation that there will be no compromise. President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt will stand or fall by the action of the convention. They will fight it out together, and it was said today that the La Follette delegates would be too few in number to hold the balance of power and force a deadlock.

It was practically agreed by members of the committee today that only the representatives of the press associations would be admitted to the hearings on the contests. While great pressure was being brought on behalf of the individual newspapers, the committee argued that lack of space in the committee meeting room would prevent the privilege being extended to other than the press associations.

The procedure for tomorrow's meeting of the national committee was practically completed today. The opening meeting will be secret. First will come the calling of the roll of the members and this was expected to precipitate the initial contest through the presentation of demands by newly elected committeemen to have their names substituted for the sitting members.

Then will come the election of a chairman for the three weeks life of the committee to succeed the late John F. Hill of Maine. Unless the committee members who have not yet reached the scene should change the plan Victor Roosevelt, vice chairman of the committee, will be chosen. While the hearings in the contests will be public the committee will act on them in private. It is expected that as soon as a contest has been presented by the opposing counsel the meeting will be cleared and the vote will be taken in executive session. Then the doors will be thrown open and the result announced. Fifteen minutes will be allowed each side in district contests with the committee agreeing where contests are consolidated to allow the consolidated time on the basis of 15 minutes to each contest.

All of the 1078 delegates to the convention in Chicago on June 18 stand elected today. South Dakota is the choice of delegates on Tuesday, with a primary that gave Mr. Roosevelt the state's 10 votes.

Neither President Taft nor Mr. Roosevelt has enough delegates to nominate him, and the balance of power lies with the 238 contests which the national committee has to decide first and, perhaps eventually, the convention itself.

While Mr. Taft's supporters claim they have enough votes to nominate him, Mr. Roosevelt's friends point out that the delegates credited to their candidate were nearly all chosen by primaries and are sure to vote for him, while the President's list includes a number whose loyalty is said to be open to doubt, besides the delegates in southern states which are contested by Mr. Roosevelt.

Eight Massachusetts delegates-at-large, elected as Roosevelt delegates and renounced by Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Taft because of the preferential vote of the state, have shown no intention of obeying their leader's expressed wish, and it is the general opinion that they will vote for Mr. Roosevelt in the convention, especially since the Ohio state convention, in which six Taft delegates-at-large were elected when preference of the state, as indicated by the election of district delegates, is for Mr. Roosevelt. The Massachusetts delegates-at-large may consider that this gives them a right to disregard the Bay state preference.

LOUISIANA DELEGATES DIVIDED
BATON ROUGE, La.—An untruncated delegation to the national convention at Baltimore was elected here on Tuesday night by the Louisiana state convention. Twelve of the 20 delegates have announced a preference for Champ Clark, eight being supporters of Governor Wilson.

MR. CLARK WINS IN IDAHO
COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho.—Idaho state Democratic convention selected on Tuesday 16 delegates to the Baltimore convention, each with half a vote, instructed for Champ Clark, but Fred T. Dubois, manager of the Clark national campaign, was not among them. The Dubois forces were defeated at every turn.

There are 5,987 vanilla extracts made in the United States, but only one

Burnett's Vanilla

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Permanent and transient guests.
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PRESIDENT MURLIN PRESENTS DEGREES TO 256 B. U. STUDENTS

Degrees were conferred on 256 graduates of the various departments of Boston University by Lemuel H. Murlin, president of the institution, in Tremont Temple today. The Rev. Alexander Mann of Trinity church, delivered the commencement oration.

The trustees, faculties and guests were seated on the platform while the graduating classes occupied seats reserved for them in the front of the auditorium. Many hundreds of persons attended the exercises.

The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Willard T. Perrin.

Dr. Mann then delivered his address on "The Power of Praise." His oration was a plea for the revival of faith in human nature.

The American people have come to regard everything with distrust, he said, and every institution has been subjected to a flood of criticism that has seldom been equalled. There is nothing constructive about this spirit, he said. It is opposed to forces that lift—the forces of admiration, hope and love.

Dr. Mann told the graduates that society is in the midst of a revolution and urged them to enter their new sphere of activity with faith and optimism and with a determination to mold new ideals that shall be constructive.

"The supreme public duty of the educated man today," said Dr. Mann, "is the duty, not of comparing criticism of what is bad, but of discerning and hearty praise of what is good."

President Murlin then presented the diplomas and bestowed the degrees on the graduates.

A feature of the commencement exercises was the floral display. Each of the young women received a large bouquet as she descended the platform after receiving her degree from the president.

A \$1500 portrait of William M. Warren, dean of the college of liberal arts, Boston university, will be unveiled this afternoon in Jacob Sleeper hall, 688 Boylston street. The presentation speech will be made by E. Charlton Black, the unveiling by Winifred Dunn, a daughter of George Dunn, trustee of the university, and granddaughter of Dean Warren. The acceptance speech is to be made by former Governor Bates and the benediction by Dr. Warren.

The picture was painted by Wilbur Dean Hamilton, brother of Bishop Hamilton, and presented to the university by the class of '87.

The seniors of the college of liberal arts will tender a reception to their friends and relatives at 688 Boylston street this evening.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, these officers were elected: President, the Rev. John E. La-count of Newton; first vice-president, Clarence H. Dempsey of Malden; second vice-president, Miss Augusta M. Putnam; secretary, Mrs. J. Everett Pearson of Boston; treasurer, S. Edgar Whittaker of Haverbrook Heights, N. J.; auditor, Alfred H. Avery of Boston.

These officers were elected by the alumni association of the Boston University medical school at the annual dinner at Young's hotel last night: Dr. Herbert D. Boyd, president; Dr. Frank R. Sedgley of West Roxbury, first vice-president; Dr. Mary A. Leavitt of Somerville, second vice-president; Dr. Harold E. Babcock of Dedham, secretary treasurer; Dr. Harry J. Lee of Boston, auditor. The names of those who received degrees today follow:

DEGREE S. B.
William Hutchinson Campbell, Dorchester; Edward Elliott, West Somerville; Harold Blaisdell Shepard, Concord Junction; Charles Henry Smith, Lawrence. **DEGREE L. L. B.**
Marion Currie, Boston; Roxbury; Ida Bolinsky, Boston; Florence Elizabeth McKeon, Dorchester; Alice Martha Robertson, Boston.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL
DEGREE S. T. B.
Donald C. Babcock, A. B. A. M., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Abe Lincoln Baker, A. B. Ohio Wesleyan University, Amsterdam, O.; Manson Edgar Baker, B. S. De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Ernest W. Burch, Berlin, Germany; Bruce Robert Campbell, Ph. B., Hamilton University, Pipestone, Minn.; Josiah Kirkwood Craig, Ph. B., Upper Iowa University, Deepwater, Mo.; Frank Pearl Fletcher, A. B. Wesleyan University, Middletown, N. H.; Thomas Hugh Gallagher, Ph. B., Upper Iowa University, East Dubuque, Ill.; Earl M. Glessey, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.; Grover Charles Gray, A. B., Dickinson College, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frederick Martin Greenleaf, A. B., De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Frank Hargrave, A. B., De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Perry Blaine Shaffer, A. B., Allegheny College, Erie, Pa.; Charles Cecil Smith, A. B., Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; William Place, A. B., Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Harry Oscar Martin, A. 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MAJ. DANIEL GOOKIN AND HIS BOOKS

Friend of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, Had Notable Career—His Part in Early American Literature

Daniel Gookin, great as he was in many ways, showed best his worth as a man through the exhibition of loyalty that he gave in standing by John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. He was a co-laborer in Eliot's activities and his defender when the Massachusetts Bay colonists turned against him. The twenty-fifth article in a series on the plantation period of American literature, published today, deals with the career of this man while emphasizing the high character of his writings.

THERE were three white men who believed in and encouraged John Eliot, the Apostle, in the early years of his work among the Indians, when all others looked askance. They were utterly indifferent. Of these Daniel Gookin was the one who remained longest at his side.

Why Isaac Heath of Roxbury, the good elder who upheld his minister's hands at first, afterward dropped out of active participation in the work, is not clear. There may have been domestic reasons, or he may have found himself more useful in the quieter part of looking after the Roxbury congregation during Eliot's absence. There is nothing to show that his interest in the work abated, or that his loyalty to Eliot lessened. Of the Rev. Thomas Shepard we are told that he passed away in 1677, but what he had done in the interval adds lustre to his otherwise fair fame, and his works followed him in the form of two books, which Eliot translated and used in the Christian nurture of his Indian pupils.

Gookin was from Kent, where his pedigree runs back to Edward the Confessor, but he came to New England by way of Ireland and Virginia. Daniel Gookin of Riple Court, in Kent, and his brother, Sir Vincent Gookin, settled in County Cork, Ireland, as planters soon after the former's son Daniel, the subject of this sketch, was born, in 1612; and the elder Gookin was one of the English patentees to whom, in 1620, was granted the privilege of transporting people and cattle to Virginia, arriving there in 1621 on his first trip.

Arrival in America

John Smith, in his "General History of Virginia," writes: "The 22. of November arrived Master Gookin out of Ireland, with fifty men of his own, and thirty passengers, exceedingly well furnished with all sorts of provisions and cattle, and planted Nuports-news." His estate was named Mary's Mount and consisted of 150 acres he bought.

After the Indian massacre the next year, in which the almost guiltless colony reaped the fruits of the cruel and treacherous dealing of earlier adventurers with the Indians, Smith writes again:

"It was twenty to thirty daies ere they could resolve what to doe, but at last it was concluded, all the petty plantations should be abandoned and drawne (together) onely to make good five or six places, where all their labours now for the most part must redound to the Lords of those Lands where they were resident. . . . Only Master Gookin at Nuports-news would not obey the Commander's command in that, though he had scarce five and thirty of all sorts with him, yet he thought himself sufficient against what could happen, and so did, to his great credit and the content of his adventurers."

Smith goes on to relate that a few others did the same, and "lived in despite of the enemy"; and he gives it as his judgment that the colonists could have been fortified mainly where they lived, and concurs in Gookin's decision. The planter soon after made a trip to England, bringing back another ship with more servants for his estate, and the census of 1625 shows that "Daniel Gookin's muster" comprised the whole population of Newport News. From a following trip he seems not to have returned, and the younger Daniel appears henceforth as the proprietor of Mary's Mount.

Embraced Puritanism

As a Virginia planter, therefore, the American, Daniel Gookin might have come down in history, had the Puritan colonists not been moved, once upon a time, to send missionaries to the "Church of England heathens" in Virginia. Three ministers were spared for this work, and in 1642 they went upon the journey, meeting with so much mishap on the way that one of them began to doubt if it was indeed a work of God. They arrived, however, and were hospitably received by private families, the government at first not interfering with their preaching.

But when it was found that the church order there, established by charter and perfectly acceptable to the people as a body, was to be abolished if these Puritans had their way, laws were passed forbidding them to teach what in that colony amounted to treason; and when these laws were unheeded, it was ordered that the "Governor and Council do take care that all non-conformists should be compelled to depart the country with all convenience."

This was one of the few times when Virginia fell into anything that could be called religious persecution, and the order to "depart with all convenience," which meant presumably, as quickly as possible, registers the limit of her mistake. Even this does not seem to have been rigidly enforced, for very few, if any, of the missionaries' converts left; and Daniel

Gookin, the only one of prominence, certainly went north with all deliberation, and apparently as a matter of choice, for there is evidence that he and his father before him had long been inclined toward Puritanism.

Became New Englander

Gookin arrived in Boston with his wife, Mary, in 1644, on a ship which he had bought of the Virginian governor, and bringing with him servants and considerable property, having disposed of his estate at Newport News. For several years he had commercial transactions with Virginia as certain old letters and records show; but this ceased, and he developed into an out-and-out New Englander. He was made a member of the church at Boston immediately upon his arrival and this action conferring the rank of freeman, he took his place at once as a governing member of the colony.

In 1648 he removed to Cambridge. He was made captain of the militia, was honored with high representative offices under the Massachusetts government, and served 35 years, with one interruption, as assistant, or magistrate. He was also one of the first two licensers of the press at Cambridge, when, to avoid heresy, the freedom of the press was abridged. Whatever predilection for episcopacy he may have taken to Virginia, he appears to have left there, being from the time he set foot on Boston soil, an uncompromising Puritan, even to joining in the protection of the regicides, Goffe and Whalley. He was firmly devoted to Cromwell and made several visits to England in aid of the Protector's abortive scheme to colonize Jamaica from New England.

Friendship With Eliot

From the inception of Eliot's work among the Indians, Daniel Gookin was the Apostle's tried friend and co-laborer. He was often Eliot's companion as they rode miles through trackless forests, through swamps and streams, laden with clothing, books, tools, and every sort of necessity for the Indian villages. Although a man of literary gifts, as his writings testify, he is always in the background where teaching is concerned, his many employments as a man of public affairs leaving him little time in which to master the Indian language. But in 1656 the General Court made him general magistrate and superintendent of all the Indians who had submitted to the government, and what temper he was of, as the Indians' judge, may be guessed from the fact that when he passed away after 30 years of this service among them, there was lamentation in every wigwam.

When the excitement of Philip's war blinded the colonists to justice and mercy alike, and the Christian Indians were rushed away from their homes and gathered harvests to Deer Island, Gookin stood staunchly with Eliot in pleading their cause. He was the only magistrate who took this position, and it brought such popular disfavor upon him that he was put off the bench on election day of 1676, and was for a long time unable to walk the streets without encountering unpleasant looks and contumely. His calm dignity and pure disinterestedness of character finally silenced all accusations; and when, later, the Massachusetts charter was attacked, he was a pillar of strength to the colony, and came to be as much revered as he had been despised. Neither blame nor praise had power to move him from his course, which was at all times that of a "confirmed patriot," a phrase that may be applied to him in its highest of significations. A remonstrance that he drew up at this time is considered a very important political document, and it is said that to him the American people owe their declaration—"No taxation without representation."

In 1681 he was made major-general of the colonies.

Gookin's Writings

In regard to Gookin's literary ability and its revelations, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, in his admirable sketch, has this to say:

"The reputation of Daniel Gookin has fallen among us far below his deserts. As we study his writings we see shining through them the signals of a very noble manhood, modesty, tenderness, strength, devoutness, a heart full of sympathy for every kind of distress, a hand able and quick to reach out and obey the promptings of his heart. Then, too, we are impressed by his uncommon intellectual value. We find that he had width and grip in his ideas; his mind was trained to orderly movement; his style rose clear and free above the turbid and pedantic rhetoric of his age and neighborhood; his reading was shown not in the flapping tags of quotation, but in a diffused intelligence, fullness and poise of thought; as an historian he had the primary virtues—truth, fairness, lucidity."

His books are two in number, both historical of the Indians. The first was his "Historical Collections of the Indians in New England," which he dedicated to Charles II, in 1674. It was more than a century, however, before this book was printed from the original manuscript as the initial volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

To summarize his preface, as prepared for another projected work into which this was to have been incorporated, it treats of the state of the Indians before the English came, of their improvement, especially the progress made by the praying Indians, of those who had entered into their civilizing, of the Indian

towns and villages throughout New England, and of "divers other matters."

In the quaint diction which for courtesy and polish might have emanated from one of Charles' courtiers, he writes: "Royal Sir: I have heard that Artaxerxes Memnon king of Persia, going his progress, the people used to present him with their several gifts in the way; and among the rest a countryman, having nothing else to give, ran to the river, and taking up his hands full of water, presented him with that. . . . So I, dread Sovereign, presume to offer this poor mite, as a testimony of my affection. I must acknowledge it is most unworthy to kiss your royal hands, being so meanly appareled in Indian garb. But the matter therein contained, being a true account of the progress of the Gospel among the poor Indians within your dominions, and that under the influence of your royal favor, this I conceive, is not unmeet for your majesty's knowledge."

A curious feature of this book is Gookin's quotation from George Herbert's "Church Militant." He introduces the whole famous passage beginning "Religion stands on tiptoe in our land. Ready to pass to th' American strand," by these words: "And it is a thing to be desired that the word of God's grace, declared in the gospel of His Son, may run and be glorified, and spread far and near, like leaven, until it leaven the whole lump of these Indians, and thereby we may see the predictions of the Scriptures fulfilled. . . . And that seraphic prediction of the holy Herbert, that excellent poet, be accomplished, which he elegantly declared in that poem."

One cannot but admire the mental independence of this man, who, in the New England Cambridge of 1674, had by him the book of a Church of England poet, and thus openly quoted from it with words of approbation; but the query arises of whether, had his treatise been offered to the Cambridge press, it would have passed his own censorship.

His Second Book

The second book, his "Historical Account of the Doings and Sufferings of the Christian Indians in America," was written in 1677 after Philip's war, and was dedicated to the Hon. Robert Boyle. This also lay in manuscript, and for a longer time, being printed in 1836 by the American Antiquarian Society. In this treatise he vindicates the Christian Indians from unjust charges, and strives to show that not one criminal act had been proved against any Indian whom Eliot held in confidence. Its freedom from passion or resentment and its noble forbearance of blame is as remarkable, in all the circumstances, as are its "calm and massive accumulation of facts" and its unyielding attitude as the Indians' defender.

"But the true reason of being so particular," he writes, "is that I might, in the words of truth and soberness, clear the innocence of these Indians, unto all pious and impartial men that shall peruse this script, and as far as in me lies to vindicate the hand of God and religion that these Christians profess and practise." His words of truth and soberness are convincing; it is scarcely possible to conceive of a Christian reader laying down this "script" and ever saying again that Eliot's work and that of Gookin had been in vain.

Gookin began a history of New England which, in 1674, was about half finished. Whether, in the ensuing 13 years of his career he completed the work, is not known; for even what it is known that he wrote is at present missing; there is a conjecture that it was destroyed in the burning of his son's house, but antiquarians still cherish hopes that it may be discovered.

The last years of this soldier patriot, advocate and author were spent in honor, but his estate had dwindled, in some manner, so that Eliot in proposing to Robert Boyle how a certain £30 placed in his hands should be distributed asks permission to give £10 of it to his friend's widow, for that his friend had left little behind him, "though full of good works, and greatly beneficent to the Indians."

These tender words put the completing touch upon the picture of a fine friendship, unbroken through more than 40 years, between two men great in moral stature, and of whom Massachusetts does well to be proud.

JACKSON CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

MEDFORD—The All-Around Club of Jackson College elected officers yesterday in Mier hall. Miss Octavia Chapin of Medford was elected president. The other officers chosen were Miss Annette B. MacKnight of New York city, vice-president; Miss Mildred E. Anderson of South Manchester, Conn., secretary; Miss Marion A. Colby of Hinsdale, N. H., treasurer; Miss Etta M. Phillips of Lowell, chairman social committee; Miss A. Leslie Hooper, chairman athletic committee; Miss Hazel E. Fallis of West Somerville, chairman of dramatic committee.

DEACONESS AID HOLDS MEETING

The last meeting of the season of the Deaconess Aid Society of New England was held at 36 Bromfield street Tuesday, Mrs. R. S. Douglas presiding. Mrs. Z. A. Foss reported that there will be a lecture on "Kipling" by Miss A. A. Ball in the Tremont M. E. church this evening. Mrs. Douglas, who has returned from the general conference in Minneapolis, gave a report of the proceedings.

MR. ISMAY ADMITS LACK OF LIFEBOATS ABOARD TITANIC

(By the United Press)

LONDON—J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the International Mercantile Marine, owner of the lost Titanic, today concluded his testimony in the board of trade inquiry, with the admission that he knew the lifeboat accommodations of the sunken liner were wholly inadequate to care for those on board and therefore there must have been passengers and members of the crew on the ship when he escaped.

Under rigid examination by Sir Rufus Isaacs and Lord Mersey, however, Mr. Ismay stoutly declared that he saw no one on deck when he entered the lifeboat that carried him to safety.

Mr. Ismay said he believed that the officers of the Californian saw the Titanic's distress signals the Sunday night she went down, but did not think the ship's lights toward which his lifeboat rowed were those of the Californian.

Oswald Sanderson, a director of the White Star line, said that it never had been proposed that lifeboat accommodation should be provided for everybody aboard a big vessel like the Titanic. He said that even now he thought it unnecessary to have more than 50 or 60 lifeboats.

ARKANSAS MAKES TRIAL TRIPS AFTER STRIKING REEF IN BAY

WASHINGTON—Colonel Fechteler, president of the naval inspection board, reported to the navy department from Rockland, Me., Tuesday, that the battleship Arkansas struck bottom while passing through the Two Bush channel entrance to Penobscot bay on Sunday on her way to her trial trips.

The report says that the warship struck rocks about one quarter of the way back from the bow on the left-hand side, just under the turn of the bilge and again close to the keel. She bounced along on this reef for a distance of 44 feet, most of the way just below the forward boiler rooms. At that point the vessel's structure is divided into a great number of small compartments which extend only half way across the bottom of the vessel, and which are supposed to be filled with oil, in some cases and in others with spare fresh water for the boilers.

The value of the naval system of subdivision of the hull into a large number of small compartments is believed to have been shown by the accident, for the blow to the Arkansas is thought to have been just such a clip as the heel of the iceberg inflicted upon the bottom of the Titanic.

At the point where the Titanic was struck there was no inner compartment, not even coal bunkers, but only the thin skin of the liner.

The Arkansas was able to go out again today to finish her trial with these eight compartments probably full of water, leaving the damage to be repaired later.

The Arkansas has not been turned over to the government by the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden. The company therefore will make good the damage and the repairs will probably consume about a month.

MR. TAFT DECRIES SHAMMED REFORM

WASHINGTON—President Taft on Tuesday addressed delegates to the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, saying:

"There is so much pretence to reform to gain public support that it is a real pleasure to be among the real workers."

Of the workmen's compensation law, now pending in Congress, the President said: "The injured workman should be protected by a law which will give him what he deserves and under which he may look forward to compensation as his right."

SINGLE, SIX-YEAR TERM ADVOCATED

WASHINGTON—House judiciary committee on Tuesday voted to report favorably the constitutional amendment proposed by Representative Clayton of Alabama, extending the term of the President to six years and prohibiting more than one term.

"SALVATION ARMY" ENJOINED

ALBANY, N. Y.—In a decision by the court of appeals on Tuesday the American Salvation Army is restrained from using the title "American Salvation Army" or any name containing the words "Salvation Army." The organization is forbidden to use the blue uniform of the "Salvation Army in the United States" or selling or distributing "The American Salvation Army War Cry."

APOLLO CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

At the forty-second annual meeting and dinner of the Apollo Club, Tuesday evening at Twentieth Century Club the treasurer reported the finances of the club have been doubled in a few years. Courtenay Guild as president, John K. Berry as vice president, Horace J. Phipps as secretary and Tom Hall as treasurer, were all reelected. Emil Mollenhauer was elected conductor.

GREENLAND EXPEDITION ON WAY

NEW YORK—A Copenhagen special cable despatch to the New York Sun says that the Greenland expedition under Koch Lundager has sailed via Iceland.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO BOSTON SCHOOLS ANNOUNCED

Examinations for entrance to the normal, Latin and high schools of Boston are to be held on June 13 and 14 as announced by Thornton D. Apollonio, secretary of the Boston school committee. Graduating exercises of most of the elementary and high schools will take place in the next two weeks.

With the closing of the schools the following masters will retire with the title of master emeritus: John T. Gibson, from the Agassiz district, Jamaica Plain; William B. Atwood, from the Frothingham district, Charlestown; Ellen C. Sawelle, from the Hancock district, North End; Edwin T. Horne, from the William E. Russell district, Dorchester, and Horace W. Warren, Henry L. Pierce district, Dorchester.

The Prince grammar school, Exeter and Newbury streets, will close with graduating exercises on Friday. The other elementary schools will close on June 19 and will hold their graduating exercises on the following Friday. The high schools will hold their exercises on June 20.

Last year the diplomas numbered 8111, of which 112 were given normal graduates, 1404 to high school graduates, 6575 to the elementary schools and 20 to the Horace Mann school. They are fewer this year.

The annexation of Hyde Park gives one more high school and two more elementary school districts. There has been also an addition of two school districts to the Boston system. The new Hyde Park districts are the Greenwood and Grew, those in Boston the John Winthrop and the U. S. Grant.

The largest class graduated this year will come from the Oliver Wendell Holmes district, Dorchester. This class will have about 325 pupils.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

LONDON DRAMA LETTER

Sir John Hare's National Theater (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The veteran of dramatic art, Sir John Hare, is one of the keenest supporters of the idea of a national theater. Expressing his views on the subject to a representative of the Morning Post, he said that the development of the drama in England during the last few years fully justified the formation of a theater on the plan of the Theater Francaise in Paris, where Moliere's plays were represented now as in their author's time.

Without a national theater there was no concentration, no possibility of tradition in the representation of plays, and it was from lack of tradition that plays such as "The Rivals," or "The School for Scandal" or Shakespeare's plays, suffered when staged in the present day. A national theater would give scope for the great development apparent among the younger men on the stage, and it would also be possible to supply an efficient cast for nearly every work brought into the theater.

Sir John Hare went on to describe the place the national theater would have in the dramatic art of the country to that of the Royal Academy. It would give an actor an academic distinction and a prize worth striving for. He would not be dependent on transitory fame, but would be looked after by the pension fund provided by the nation.

RECEPTION GIVEN MINISTER TO SPAIN

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Wood of Arlington tendered an informal reception to Henry Clay Ide, United States minister to Spain, at their home at 27 Jason street yesterday afternoon.

A reunion of the class of 1869 in the Arlington high school, which was the last to graduate when Mr. Ide was principal, was held in the evening and an informal dinner was served. The school when Mr. Ide was there was called Cotting high.

SCOUTS TO TILL CITY LOTS

The Ladies' Municipal League of Boston have obtained a number of vacant lots for the boy scouts of Greater Boston to cultivate. Chinese boys have one, Cambridge boys another, and the scouts from the City Point M. E. church are to plant the lot at 428 Beacon street. The troop that has the finest lot at the end of the season will get a prize.

ENGINEER SAVES TRAIN

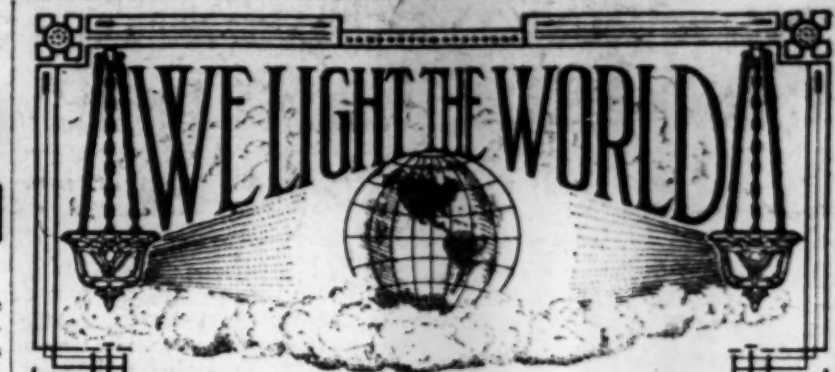
WATERVILLE, Me.—Engineer Nat Downs, in stopping gradually, saved the morning passenger train to Portland from rolling into the Kennebec river on Tuesday at Vassalboro station, eight miles from this city. Five cars left the rails and were tipped toward the river at the top of a steep 30-foot embankment.

NEW DIRECTOR FOR READING

PHILADELPHIA—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, was on Tuesday elected a director of the Reading railway. He takes the place of Oscar Murray, now chairman of the Baltimore & Ohio board.

SCHOOL FUND REACHES \$1000

That \$1000 was in the treasury for the building of an addition to the Deaconess school at Longwood was reported at the last monthly meeting of the Deaconess Aid Society of New England yesterday afternoon at 26 Bromfield street.



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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the holding of the Republican and Democratic conventions and the authority of the Republican national committee.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—From the beginning of the Republican party its national committee has had a definite constitution, with a fixed term of service and clearly prescribed functions. It is composed of one member from each state or territory and one from the District of Columbia. It is elected by the national convention. By custom, the convention elects the man the delegates of his state select. That selection, however, is purely advisory. The national convention elects, and without such election no man becomes a member of the committee, except to fill a vacancy.

FOOD TERMINAL URGED TO LOWER COST OF LIVING

ALBANY, N. Y.—Establishment of a modern food terminal with a market master would bring about a reduction in the cost of food in this city, according to C. S. Sims, vice-president and general manager of the De-laware & Hudson company, who testified before the marketing committee of the New York state food investigating commission, which began its upstate inquiry Tuesday. He said the market master could receive consignments directly and act as selling agent for independent shippers.

Such a plan, the witness said, would reduce the actual cost of handling by at least one half. Representatives of the Albany Women's Club testified that they could save money by buying from the farmer.

Henry G. Best, master of the Rensselaer county grange, said the farmers preferred to sell directly to the consumer, as the returns were greater.

EUGENE PRINCE MAY BE CITIZEN

WASHINGTON—House immigration committee on Tuesday voted to report favorably a bill introduced some time ago by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts to grant American citizenship to Eugene Prince, a member of an old Salem family who found that he was a man without a country.

Mr. Prince had no rights as a citizen either in Russia, where his father long resided, nor in the United States. Probably the bill will become a law.

LOUISVILLE HERALD—The greatest preliminary battle for delegates in both leading parties is nearly over and we know as much about the probable outcome as we knew before the battle began and very little more. It is 32 years since the Republican situation presented such elements of uncertainty and dramatic interest as it does this year. In 1880 the struggle between Blaine and Grant was fierce and bitter, but not so much as the present struggle between Taft and Roosevelt. Neither Blaine nor Grant reached the convention with a clear majority. The result was that Garfield and Arthur emerged as the final ticket. It is 16 years since the Democratic situation was so mixed and doubtful as now. In 1896 the leading contestants were Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa and Silver Dick Bland. Both were cast aside and the party went to battle under Bryan and Sewall. This year is pregnant with unknown possibilities of a new party.

NEWARK NEWS—President Taft's confidence that the Republican national committee will stand by him at Chicago in the settling of contests is based on precedent. Almost without exception in the history of national committee of both parties, contests have been decided in accordance with the views of a majority of the members of the committees. Victor Rosewater of Omaha, acting chairman of the Republican national committee, in a statement just printed, calls attention to the fact that "four years ago the Republicans were confronted with the largest number of seats ever contested, but not a delegate declared by the national committee to be entitled to sit was later deprived of his place, although in quite a few cases the conflicting and contradictory evidence might have justified a finding either way."

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UNIQUE AND PRACTICAL FEATURES IN SOMERVILLE HIGH REVISED COURSE

The fact that the study course at the Somerville, Mass., high school is being rearranged particularly to meet the needs of the majority of the students for industrial and commercial training. Another fact of importance is that girls are allowed to work like boys in the shops at the same school as an elective study, and that a new course for them, embracing this activity, is being planned. The present work at the school and the innovations contemplated are described in the accompanying article.

IN Somerville the girls have an equal opportunity with the boys to indulge a fondness for working with tools and developing any potentialities of that nature that they may have. At present high school girls go into the school shops and work side by side with the boys in making tables and chairs and other things taken up in the course. It is an elective branch and comparatively few girls take it, but enough to show that there is a demand for it. The result of the experience is the planning of a new course specially adapted to girls.

The entire course in the Somerville high school, of which John A. Avery is head master, is undergoing a careful revision to make it more practical, more adapted to the demands of the day. In nothing is this more apparent than in the manual training now designated as the manual arts course. When first introduced into elementary education manual training was regarded as an intellectual exercise and was pursued with the object of mental development only, but now, while the mental is never lost sight of, practical and definite ends are sought, and thus the course is found to have a double power.

Course Revised

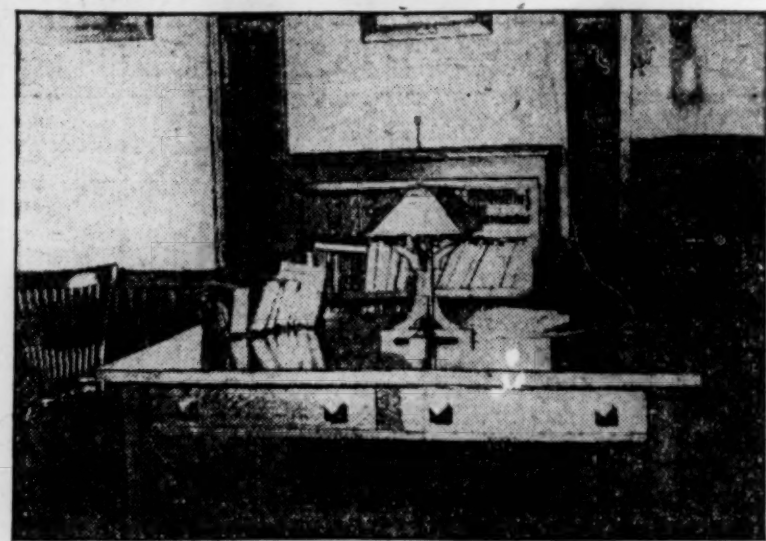
Under Harry L. Jones, director of the work for the city of Somerville and sub-master in the high school, the manual training course has been carefully revised through all the grades, beginning with the first in the primary and carried through the second year in the high school. The third and fourth year courses are now under way. The aim is to impart a knowledge of the arts that shall be of practical service to the pupils after they leave school and at the same time assist them in the development of culture, refinement and taste. As Mr. Jones says, the arts stand as means to ends, social, developmental and esthetic, and the object is so to adapt them that they may serve their purpose in each direction. All constructive work, he believes, should be of immediate practical value. It should be, as is drawing, a method of expression; it should aim to give muscular control and technical knowledge, followed by an opportunity for original work. The course includes a knowledge of such materials as paper, cardboard, splints, raffia, yarn, clay, wood and metal. The work as he has planned it is based and developed on centers related to the child's interests and surroundings and to the needs of the home and the school. One of the chief objects in the work of the lower grades is to lead up to the woodworking and the household arts of the upper grades.

The first year in the high school has two elective groups in the manual arts course. One is cabinet making, wood turning, mechanical drawing. The second is household economics and design. In the second year the first of these groups is developed so as to include physics, light machine and visework, forging and mechanical drawing. To household economics and design in the second group are added biology and chemistry.

As outlined for the third year, now being planned, the second group remains the same but with more difficult problems to be solved, while the first includes shop mathematics, pattern making and molding, machine shop practice and mechanical drawing. Scheduled for the fourth year, the elective groups include, for the first, cabinet work, forge work, tool making, pattern making, general machine shop practice, machine or architectural drawing; for the second, dressmaking, millinery, foods and lunch room practice. Courses in design related to printing and commercial work are being planned. Stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping may be taught in connection with this course. It should be understood that thorough instruction is given in English, history, mathematics, algebra, civics, a commercial course and other high school subjects are taught in the different courses and that a pupil can prepare himself for college at the Somerville high school just as easily as he ever could.

This year's third-year class of boys and girls is now at work making architectural designs for a bungalow and drawing plans. It will be built next year on a small scale by first-year boys. The girls in the third and fourth-year classes will then design the furniture and draperies for the house, the execution to be carried out by pupils in other classes. The idea is to put the knowledge that has been acquired to the practical test and also to cultivate taste and develop an appreciation of harmony in line and color.

Even more practical, if possible, are the lessons that are furnishing the principal's office with the handwork of the pupils of the school. Mr. Avery has an attractive office but his pride in it is not that it is handsomely appointed, but that the fine workmanship of the equipment represents the earnest effort of the boys and girls. "But you must understand," Mr. Avery says in showing them, "that our object is not just to make a table or bookcase, to turn out cabinet makers



Furniture made by pupils of the Somerville high school in office of the principal of that institution



Corner of the studio at the Somerville high school, where girls are busily engaged in fine arts work

or carpenters. We are training and educating the pupils and as a result of that training and education we have the table and bookcase."

The desk now used by Mr. Avery is not one that was made in the school, but one that is now under construction for him. With the exception of a filing cabinet the entire office equipment, even including the lamp, was made by the students. A writing table and chairs, the work of the students, are to be found in the large art room and office.

The class in physics in the manual training course has made a reflectoscope or bench lantern to be used in the classroom.

Running through the entire four years of the high school is a fine arts course that prepares students to enter the Normal Art school conducted by the state of Massachusetts in Boston. The large studio on the top floor where the students work is one of the most interesting places in the school. Fifty pupils are gathered there at one time, each one intent on some particular piece of work. It may be a still life subject which some are sketching with brush or crayon. Others are engaged upon design, designs for a pin, a ring or a buckle, a copper bowl, a leather belt or bag; others still are engaged in the processes of making their various articles, tooling or illuminating leather, heating copper or brass, carving gold or silver, setting jewels or enameling a bowl or pin.

The illumination of leather as it is carried out in this school is particularly worthy of note, as it had always been regarded as too expensive to be undertaken in a public school and the processes of the old Spanish illuminators whose work has come down to us as classic have been kept secret. Mrs. Mary C. Thurston, who has charge of this class of applied arts, carefully worked out the question of dyes and other problems of the work, reducing the expense to a minimum and there-

fore quite practical for a public school. When in Spain last summer she found that the methods she is employing in her class room are the same as those now in use in Spain, from where the handiwork illuminated leather came. The work being done under her direction is excellent from every standpoint. The enamel work also is very good. Mrs. Thurston has a collection of fine enamel pieces which serves as an inspiration to the pupils in this art.

While the students are required to make designs for leather work, jewelry, etc., they are not compelled to carry them out in actual practice. That is because they necessitate materials which the school does not furnish. Those who wish to supply their own material are provided with the equipment necessary, and practically all of the pupils do more or less of this work. The work in this course is compulsory the first two years of high school and after that it is elective. The execution of designs is taken up in the second year. A graduate of this course, Clyde Scott, on leaving the school several years ago started work at once as a commercial designer and now occupies a position with a \$3500 salary attached to it in California. Royal Farnum, state supervisor of art in the New York state schools, also is a graduate of this class, but after leaving it he went directly into the Massachusetts Normal Art School.

Somerville has one of the four largest high schools in the country. The three others are one in New York city, one in New Haven, Conn., and the Girls' high school in Boston. The Somerville high has 2000 pupils and accommodations for but 1200, this means double sessions. Last fall the former Somerville Latin school and the Somerville English high school were combined under the one name of the Somerville High school. John A. Avery, who had been principal of the English High, was made headmaster of the combined schools.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black ink is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons.

The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing.

Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

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Pres. Grant 29th, 10 A. M.

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America 15th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln 18th, 9 A. M.
Cleveland 23th, 9 A. M.

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A hotel at which the Summer life is as charming as the house itself. The O-te-saga is a modern, perfectly appointed Summer hotel of brick and fireproof construction, standing on the shore of wooded Otsego Lake. The altitude of 1300 feet means cool nights and moderate temperature all Summer long. There are accommodations for 350 guests and there are no inside rooms. Excellent garage and livery service.
A line on a postal will bring the O-te-saga booklet.

Address The O-te-saga
c/o The Clark Estates, 149 Broadway, New York or Cooperstown, N. Y.
PAUL L. PINKERTON, Manager



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The House of Harmony

Just far enough from the noise and the dirt of the loop district, yet within easy walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores and banks.

Facing the lake front on Michigan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place, the Blackstone is ideally situated. The view of the lake is magnificent and the air is delightful.

The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50
Single rooms with bath \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 to \$5.50
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath \$10.00 to \$15.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Drake Hotel Co. Owners and Managers.

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COTTAGE PLAN
FAMOUS CRYSTAL LAKE AND LAKE MICHIGAN

Natural Forest, Superb Beach, Home Cooking, Best Milk and Fruit.
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Everything Absolutely New and Modern. Rooms and Suites with Bath. Hot and Cold Running Water in ALL Rooms; Turgon Lights; Automatic Elevator Service; Finest of Beds and Furniture; Liberal Management. Nothing Better for the Money. Rates \$1.00 Per Day and Up. Take Sixteenth or Seventeenth St. Cars at Depot. 1619 WELTON ST. M. G. WITHERSPOON, Prop.

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MODERN
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400 ROOMS. FIREPROOF.
\$1.50 Up. European.
Opened June 8, 1911.

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European and American.
250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM



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Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients. European Plan.
Special rates or leases for suites.

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REASONABLE RATES CUISINE UNSURPASSED
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT REMODELED and REFURNISHED
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Capacity 400. Whole square on the ocean. EUROPEAN and AMERICAN PLAN. Open for the entire year. Beautifully furnished. Steam heat, large sun parlors. SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.
—ALSO—
Leading all-year hotel. Central location. Private suites with bath. Capacity 200. Booklets.
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SACANDAGA PARK, New York
In the lower Adirondacks, 6 hours from N. Y.
Positively no flies or mosquitoes.
Altitude 1500 feet. 3000-yard golf course. Club house, C. H. Singleton, Prof. Orchestra, dancing, bowling. Official hotel A. C. A. See private bath, steam heat, electric elevator. Tennis, boating, fishing, swimming. Booklet and auto map. C. M. CHAMBERLIN, Manager.

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Most beautiful location on the lake. Adjoining the new Country and Yacht Club. Golf and Tennis Tournaments. Large airy rooms with private baths. All steamers land in front of Hotel. Library and Garage. Write for illustrated booklet and rates. JOSEPH J. MARVEL.

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Fine location, facing the Lake and two blocks from the Ocean. Modern Apartments: Telephone in All Rooms; Rooms on suite with Private Bath; Steam Heat; Electric Elevator. E. E. SPANZENBERG, Prop. Formerly Manager Columbian Hotel, Thousand Island Park, N. Y.

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OCEAN FRONT, delightfully cool; attracts select jet-setters; suites with bath. 75 unobscured Sandy Hook route from New York; opens June 27th. M. M. DEDERER.

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Boston Ave. and Boardwalk, ATLANTIC CITY. Capacity 600. Every room ocean view, hot and cold sea water baths, running water in bedrooms. New booklet and elevator. N. Y. Book Office, 1150 Broadway, telephone 4748 Madison Square. 1122 Broadway, telephone 1672 Madison Square. Autos at train.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES on Crest of Quaker Hill, SOUTHERN BERKSHIRE, PAWING, N. Y. Orchestra; golf, tennis, billiards, bowling, etc. A PICTUREQUE NINE HOLE GOLF COURSE. Automobile headquarters between New York and Lenox. Many suites with private bath. Booklets and information on application. W. F. CHASE.

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Atlantic City, N.J.—Kentucky av. 25 houses from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet—Open all year. R. K. BONIFACE

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ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 600 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

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Opp. Berkeley Bldg. 431-437 Boylston St.
Unsurpassed Table—Our Own Pastry Goods—Lunch Room
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FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE.
A BACK BAY CAFE.
MODEST UNIQUE HOMELIKE.
Music evenings and Sunday afternoon.
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European, 75c to \$2.50
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Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.
J. E. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 19 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

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One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort. Beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European Plan.
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Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. F. DUNN, Lessee

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The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont

The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY in the WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

SEA SHELL FOUND

BURIED 185 FEET

CHICO, Cal.—Chicoans are wondering whether or not northern California was at one time the floor of an inland sea. Speculation on this unusual matter was widespread recently when C. W. Hicks, a well borer, engaged at present in constructing a well on Sacramento avenue, brought to the surface from a depth of 35 feet a perfectly formed sea shell of large size and brown in color.
It is just such a shell as is found

by the thousands along the Pacific coast

beachline from Los Angeles to the far north. The shell will be sent to the University of California in the effort that some explanation may be offered for the presence of the shell in the Chico vicinity at the great depth in which it was unearthed.

CALGARY MAN ENDOWS COLLEGE
GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Another gift from A. J. Sayre of Calgary, N. W. T., to Wesley College of Grand Forks, has been announced. It is an income of \$1000 annually, to be used toward the current expenses of the college.

Digby, Nova Scotia LOUR LODGE

AND COTTAGES
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BARTON HOUSE, Barton, Nova Scotia

An ideal place for a real vacation. On St. Mary's Bay shore, 9 miles from Digby. Bathing, boating, salt and fresh water fishing. Excellent table. Quiet surroundings. U. K. McNEILL.

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THE DUTCH GARDEN
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Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

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LARGEST RESTAURANT IN BACK BAY
AN UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE
Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business.
146 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
Massachusetts Chambers

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712 Spring Street, LOS ANGELES
Lunch 11 to 2—Dinner 5 to 7:30
Home Phone A2151. M. A. JORDAN, Prop.

SCHOOL TO GET TEXTILE EXPERT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Arthur F. Ferguson, an expert on textiles employed by the federal tariff board, is coming to the Rhode Island School of Design to take charge of its textile department. Mr. Ferguson is a native of Boston, but has lived for several years at Lowell.

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SUPERB LOCATION.
Overlooking Harbor and Sound.
All Rooms with Private Bath.
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe.
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

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Minneapolis, U. S. A.
The Premier Hotel.
Opened in 1910.
Cost \$1,500,000.
H. J. TREMAIN, Manager.

Enjoy Summer Pleasures

at this delightful haven of relief from sultry weather and depressing heat. Cool refreshing breezes and every hot weather comfort. The quiet and rest of country or seashore—ten minutes ride from city's theatre and shopping district. Smooth sandy beach, beautiful lawns and flower beds. 450 large airy rooms, 250 private baths, broad promenade veranda.

Chicago Beach Hotel

(AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN)
Best of food, temptingly served. Music, dancing, boating, bathing, riding and driving—every outdoor game. Grounds adjoin the great South of Parks, famous for their golf links, tennis courts, lagoons, boulevards, etc. Plenty of restful secluded spots for those seeking quiet. Summer guests and transients always find true hospitality.
Illustrated booklet on request to Manager.
31st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
This high-class transient and residential hotel, located near Jackson Park, away from the dust and noise of the city, offers resident guests of the traveler every modern convenience and comfort. Family or bachelor apartments at reasonable rates. Private baths and telephone in every room. Tennis and croquet grounds. Cuisine the very best. One block only from L. C. station, 10 minutes to city.
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Select family and transient hotel, opposite main entrance Lincoln Park—North Clark and Center Streets. Fifteen minutes from shopping and theater district. Tel. Lincoln 4414.

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ON BUZZARDS BAY
Under new management. Renovated and refurnished.
Opens June 15th.
ONE OF NEW ENGLAND'S MOST EXCLUSIVE SUMMER RESORTS
Write for booklet.
Bathing, sailing, golf, tennis, pool, fine orchestra.
Harry T. Miller, Prop. Also "The Sippican," Auburn, Mass.

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Boston's elite suburban family hotel. Open year round. Magnificent shade trees. Broad verandas. Tennis, pool, bowling, golf. Fine orchestra. Write for booklet.
Trolley from Park St. pass Harry T. Miller, Prop. Also "The Sippican," Auburn, Mass.

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Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PERMANENT GUESTS
FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

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SUPERB WATER VIEWS, UNSURPASSED BATHING, SAFE SAILING, ROWING AND FISHING.
Music by Soloists of Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Season of 1912 begins Saturday, June 15

Bookings and all requests for information should be made at the Executive Office, 673 Boylston street, Boston, Mass. Telephone B. B. 3675.
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Largest Apartment Hotel in New England. At Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge, overlooking the beautiful Charles River Basin. 15 minutes from Shopping District and Theaters. Superior Dining and Cafe Service. Table d'Hôte or à la Carte. Suites of one, two and three rooms with baths, unfurnished.
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Open Under New Management. HYANNIS, MASS.
Reservations for permanent guests from June 15. For information address MRS. FRANCES P. YEAGER.

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SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON
Conceded by all as the finest location on North Shore
Open for the Season June 22
ROBERT B. WARDWELL
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YORK CLIFFS, MAINE
Seashore and Country Combined
A charming, picturesque resort, directly on and overlooking the ocean, combined with every known summer pastime. GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOWLING, AUTOMOBILING, GARA G, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, FINE ORCHESTRA. On direct line to Portland and White Mountains. Open June 27. For booklet address
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5th Ave. and 30th St., N. Y.

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Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Island of Mark Vineyard
OPENS JUNE 25
Long distance phone in every room. Near excellent 18-hole golf course. Warmest bathing in New England. Special attractions for early vacationists.
HERBERT M. CHASE, Manager.

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H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

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OPEN MAY 29. NEAR MT. KEARSARGE Steam heat. Fine walks and drives. Good golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.
GEO. W. RUSSELL, F. P. LITTLEJOHN ISLAND, ME.
Rockmere House and Cottages. A quiet, restful place with country and seashore combined. Moderate prices. Booklet. Open June 15. For cottages to let, two for season, two for July, G. H. HAMILTON, Prop.

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Renovated and refurnished under new management. OPEN JUNE 28
Directly on the ocean. Under the shadow of Mount Light. Adjoining "The Glades" and Co-hasset, the richest town in the United States. Only 25 miles from Boston by rail or fastest automobile roads. Fine scenery. Seven miles of beautiful beach. Fine South Shore surf bathing. For booklet and all information address Edward Whitcomb, Mr. North Scituate Beach, Mass., formerly of Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

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MORRISVILLE, VERMONT
C. F. RANDALL, Prop.
The Green Mountains are in the front for scenery, and here we are near lakes, beautiful walks and drives. Write for booklets and rates.
JUST OUT—SUMMER HOMES
Handsome Illustrated Book with full information in regard to Summer Resorts in Vermont and Lakes Champlain, with farm and village home accommodations. Prices \$7 week and up. Send 4 stamps for mailing. Address "Summer Homes," No. 43, 256 Washington St., Boston

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WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Golfers' Paradise—Apex of the Ideal Tour THE MOUNT PLEASANT (Open June 19) N. J. Closes Oct. 1
THE MOUNT WASHINGTON (Open July 6) Wm. S. Kenney, Mgr. Closes Oct. 21
New York Office, 1365 E. 7th St., Tel. 4748 Mad. St.

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Open June 8. Finest location on North Shore. Every room has ocean view. Booklet from R. G. BROWN, Mgr., MARLBHEAD, MASS.

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J. A. SHEPARD, Proprietor
Also Proprietor THE LOUISBURG, Bar Harbor, Maine.
Hotel Preston is noted for its luxurious roomlike appointments—its unique location—a bluff overlooking the sea, in the center of the summer life of the famous North Shore. Every out-of-door and indoor amusement. Best bathing beach on the New England coast. Enjoy rest, recreation, bathing, riding, driving, and cuisine at this fashionable resort.

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OPENS JUNE 15TH.
A MOST EXCLUSIVE HOTEL.
Directly on the water. Fifty minutes from N. Y. City. Golf, Tennis, Bathing and Bowling; Music Garage; Cuisine and Service unsurpassed. Special rates to families for the season. For rates and booklet apply to E. D. DE FUY, Prop.

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Dixville Notch, N. H.
The beautiful White Mountain region. Conducted along lines of scenic appeal to men and women. Hunting, fishing, tennis, canoeing, camping. Walks and drives. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra. Prospectus Class H. Gould, Manager, Box F, Dixville Notch, N. H.

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Furnished Rooms
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Open June 1. Refined surroundings affording every comfort. Large, cool rooms. Excellent cuisine. Special June rates. Booklet.

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ZUFRIEDEN
In the Most Delightful Part of the White Mountains.
TENTS BUNGALOWS COTTAGES
Send for booklet. S. G. Davidson, Zufrieden, Tamworth, N. H.

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A SOCIAL HOME
AN IDEAL PLACE for spring or summer recreation. It is delightfully situated, being on the North Shore, with elevated grounds, acres of lawns, groves of grand old trees, with all the indoor and outdoor amusements usually found at a first-class resort; two yacht clubs, good drives, the best salt water swimming pool on the coast, with fresh water shower baths; croquet, croquet and tennis courts; also garage; picnics and all disturbing elements excluded; the patronage of nationalities objectionable to people of refinement is not solicited; rates moderate considering high character of accommodations offered; booklet giving rates, references, and how to get there by AUTO. O. F. BELCHER, WINTHROP, MASS.

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Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.
Containing 300 rooms—200 with private baths.
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Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me.
Open June 22. Always cool. Pure spring water. Seashore and country combined. Golf and all amusements. Cottages to rent. Booklet. Our booklets, rates, etc. Address E. W. BOYCE CO.

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COTUIT-BY-THE-SEA, MASS.
Best of Bathing and Boating
Open June 15. Booklets. N. C. MORSE.

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Magnificent scenery; high altitude; cool and invigorating breezes; attractive house, modern improvements, large and exceptionally pleasant rooms, and all details strictly first-class. Send for booklet. S. M. SCRIBNER, Proprietor, Chestnut Terrace, ATHOL, MASS.

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Associated with the Ideal Tour
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Situated at the most delightful spot on the northern Atlantic seaboard.
For free booklet, describing and illustrating the Hotel's many attractions, address: W. FRIEST, Manager, Wentworth Hotel Company, New Castle-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H.

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COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent and transient guests. Perfect quiet.
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New, Modern, All Conveniences. Superior Location on the Beach Front. Always Cool. All Attractions. Booklet.
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Directly on Casco Bay—a home of distinction. Airy and comfortable. Reduced environment, excellent cuisine; 100 acres of wood and shore; 10 miles Portland. Rates \$12.50 up.
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ONE of the White mts. famous houses, excellent fishing, golf, tennis, orchestra, fresh vegetables from the house farm; an automobile center. WALTER PITMAN, Prop.

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One four room suite to be rented, furnished or unfurnished.
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Sewall Ave. and Stearns Road, Brookline
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Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.
Suites of one to four rooms with bath, and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates. American plan cafe.

Superior Cuisine and Service Guaranteed

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Twenty Cottages—Open June 20th
Unexcelled in location and climate. Here the best spot can be obtained. On Ideal Tour: Fine Garage, Golf, Tennis, C. H. Greenleaf, Pres. D. B. Plummer, Mgr. F. L. LODGE.
European Plan. S. H. Bigelow, Mgr.

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Now open. Special rates for June. Ideal location, 1130 feet altitude, pure, bracing air; no mosquitoes; 35 large rooms. Write now for booklet and reservations. Automobile parties accommodated. Miss K. L. Murray, Prop.

GREEN COURT VILLA

233 Woodside Ave., Winthrop Center, Mass.—Under new management, excellent board, large, cool rooms, broad piazza, good bathing facilities. Ideal place to spend the summer; rates reasonable. Tel. 905-R. Winthrop.

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY THAT RESTS ON AUTHORS

Carelessly Written Fiction Said to Have Tendency to Encourage in Readers the Habit of Careless Thought

SOCIETY CHANGED

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK
A short time ago Mr. Balfour in speaking on "Literature," at a dinner in London, said among other things that "the character of society was itself changed by the action of literature, by the action of genius and talent." The words that we have quoted, if they mean anything show that a heavy responsibility rests upon those that write, for in so many words Mr. Balfour says that the cleverer and more talented among them not only minister to public taste but make that taste. We see that in this there is nothing that relieves genius or even talent, a very much commoner thing, from any responsibility, but on the contrary makes its burden of conscience a strict one. Mr. Balfour did not say so, but the man that said the bold and honest things in "Criticism and Beauty" must admit the consequences of what he laid down here, and we do not think that he would deny them. If his words applied to Great Britain, although we do not feel sure that they were intended to do so, how much more they must apply to the United States, where public taste and opinion must from the nature of things be in a more fluid state than in the old world.
If the reader look about him, he will see on all sides a large circulation of books that presumably are read will-

ingly, and today many more of these are written by those having American citizenship than were a half century ago. These books comprise a vast amount of fiction, a good deal of history, some poetry or verse, a few essays and now a great deal of what it is the fashion to call "social" questions. The books on more serious subjects will be read by people with an object, either they are "reading up" a subject, or it is part of their profession, or they belong to that still existing class that really wish to learn. Whether they be written well or ill, that fact will have less influence with their readers than the subject matter and consequently will not play so great a part, though we fancy that for some time it will be no serious drawback to a book on a philosophy or history subject to be written with some deference to the possibilities of the English language. With essays, the case is somewhat different, as the "uncompromising" essay is to some extent form itself and will depend upon it so much that its absence will be felt very soon by those that are willing to read essays. Of poetry, or perhaps we had best say verses, it may be said that it does not lend itself to unworthiness, though it shows a painful welcome to pathos and self-consciousness, while as to its technical part, we doubt that a few pebbles more under the tongue of the general public Demosthenes would cause any great uneasiness.
We make so bold as to say that the ladies and gentlemen that flood the United States with works of fiction will add to their merits if they remember that each one of them is having more to do than he or she may choose to admit with forming a public American reading taste. With them are to be classed the publishers, though it is only fair to those to remember that their business will

incidentally requires praise of Caesar is principally to sell him. We cannot do publishers justice in this short space but must address ourselves to the writers of fiction. Go to any public library, look at any railway bookstall, go pretty nearly anywhere you choose and observe the sale and use of novels. You can only come to the conclusion that the sale of such literature is enormous, and if you admit this much, you must in reason admit that any mass of diffused popular literature must have a great indirect influence.
We have come to our point clumsily but we make it now; namely, that carelessly written fiction making little or no appeal to the thinking faculties must have two results: it must encourage an artificial and really ignorant use of the English language and it must encourage a widespread habit of careless thought and it is submitted that the American people can afford neither of these things. Here is a very large and increasing population, whose canons of language, thinking and general philosophy of adjustment are not yet established. Why they are not this is not the place to inquire. But we venture to say that in a day when there is a good deal of altruism based principally upon cymbals and test-tubes, the duty of workmanship might be considered nowhere perhaps to better general ends than in the field of popular fiction. We have Mr. Balfour's word for it that public taste is created and it is a perfectly reasonable position. We ourselves can judge for ourselves in the fact that there is much fiction written; without any desire to criticize abilities that we frankly envy, we must sink our personal wish to let others speak and we must say that the day comes when the great writers must be read. All roads lead to politics and now they must be good politics, those of a citizenship wherein every man is courageous enough to learn the art that is best, not the art that is mediocre; when men do this, there will be no lack of the great writers that ought alone to form the public's taste.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

There is no question about it now; everybody wants to live out doors. When the days were cold a house, a town house at that, looked pretty good to most people, but now that the skies are blue and sunny and the breezes warm, there is not a person who does not want to get away from city and house and live in the open. Those who can, go camping. A favored few take their canoes and descend streams, stopping by the wayside to sleep and eat; others go off in automobiles for long tours, or a day's spin. Golfing, boating along the home shore, and tramping, consume for the rest as many hours as they are free to devote to sport.
It is possible in all of these things to eat out of doors, and what banquet ever was more delicious than fish or bacon, corn or potatoes cooked by a purring stream, or in leafy nook and eaten with the relish of fresh, pure air? Anybody who does not enjoy such a meal has much to discover of what lies within a modest jaunt.
To simplify this getting of meals and also to make it more practical than it many times is, a portable pocket-cooking outfit has been devised and is offered for sale at a very small cost by the Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company of 155-157 Washington street, corner Cornhill, Boston, Mass. The outfit is so small it fits easily into the pocket and so can be carried on a day's fishing, to a picnic or on a tramp and will be found to add vastly to the enjoyment.
Sleeping out of doors has come to be a desire with almost everybody. He who has a back yard or side yard, if not a piazza, can sleep out of doors in town as easily as in the country or woods. For such persons a tent cot is just the thing. It is the latest out-door sleeping device. It is composed of a cot over

which a sort of tent is placed, so arranged as to protect the sleeper from the elements or the gaze of the passer-by, yet gives him free circulation of air and the beauty of out doors. The tent cot can be folded into small compass and easily carried from one place to another. A number of novelties for the lovers of out-of-doors living have been brought out this season and they, with the novelties of other years that have come to be standard, are carried by the Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company.
—ooo—
Always a convenience, in summer the fireless cooker is a necessity. No home, it would seem, should be without one, for they are labor and fuel savers, and cook certain foods better than any stove. In summer they aid in keeping the house cool, and permit the house mistress to put her dinner in the cooker and then go off with the children for a long, beautiful day in the woods, coming home at night to find a savory meal ready to put on the table. The Aluminum Solder Company of 148 Berkeley street, Boston, is showing the Cook Fireless Cooker, which is practical and inexpensive. It boils, roasts, stews and bakes. It roasts meats and bakes bread, cakes, pies, veal loaf, etc. All utensils used with it are made of aluminum.
—ooo—
For complete comfort an ice chest is essential, yet the usual one is often out of the question, particularly where a person is living in one or two rooms. For her or him or them, what is known as the nursery ice chest is just the thing. It is small and inexpensive, but so constructed that it will keep ice and can be used for cooling milk for the baby, buttermilk, lemonade, pineapple juice and other refreshing drinks, meats, salads and desserts. Every one likes to have a little pantry of her own from which

CONGRESS BILL CLEARS WAY IN WESTERN BIG TREE PARK

WASHINGTON—The House has passed and the committee on public lands has recommended favorably to the Senate a bill which seeks to complete the work of forming a national forest of the land in California on which the famous big trees are located. There are two groves of these trees, about six miles apart, and they are in private ownership. The law of 1907 creating the Calaveras big tree national park was unsatisfactory to the owners of the trees.
Under the law only unreserved government lands might be exchanged for the tracts supporting the big trees. There are not, however, to be found any unreserved lands of anywhere nearly equal value which would offer a fair exchange. In fact there are probably no national forest lands having an equal acreage, of the same value as the big tree groves. At the same time, the law of 1907 carried no appropriation to pay for locating the areas to be offered in exchange. It is proposed in the bill which the House has recently passed to take care of all

these points. If the pending legislation is enacted into law the secretary of agriculture believes the entire matter can be arranged in a way that will be fair to the owners of the big tree groves without jeopardizing any of the government's interests.
The big tree park once a reality, it is the purpose of the law to protect these trees for all time. It has taken thousands of years to produce some of the trees now standing, and if the groves were destroyed no skill or experience could bring similar wonders into existence within a known period of history.
The largest of the fallen trees in the south grove is "Old Goliath," which has a gross volume of 127,892 board feet. The largest tree in the north grove is "Father of the Forest," through whose hollow trunk one may ride on horseback. The largest standing tree in the south grove is "Louis Agassiz," with 124,163 feet board measure. In the north grove the largest standing tree is "Mother of the Forest," with 140,619 board feet.
FREIGHT INCREASE DEFERRED
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—W. P. Trickett, general manager of the Minneapolis Traffic Association, received notice recently that the advances in class freight rates, varying from 4 cents for 100 pounds on first-class freight to a half cent on sixth class freight from Scranton, Oil City, Northumberland and Williamsport, Pa., and Cumberland, Md., to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and destinations taking the same rates, had been suspended by the interstate commerce commission from June 1 until Sept. 23 next.
FAIR TO BE HELD ANNUALLY
COLUMBUS, Ga.—The Georgia-Alabama Fair Association has been formed, to hold an agricultural fair every year in Columbus.

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The drink that's good

FASHIONS AND

SUIT IN FASHIONABLE MOHAIR STYLISH WRAPS FOR MOTOR

Jacket with cutaway front and three-quarter sleeves

Serges and changable silks attractive

MOHAIR is one of the most fashionable materials just now and it is both handsome and durable. Here is a suit that shows the material in plain color combined with striped, but which can be made from linen, pique, taffeta or any other summer suiting with equal success.

The jacket can be made as illustrated, with cutaway fronts and three quarter length sleeves, or with plain straight fronts and long sleeves, but the slight bell-shaping of the shorter sleeves is new and smart.

The skirt gives the tunic effect yet it is all in one, the upper portion being stitched to the lower. There are three pieces in the upper and two in the lower portion. As a result, there is very little labor for the maker, while the skirt is smart in the extreme.

Linen made in this way would be pretty with contrasting color in place of striped, or plain linen trimmed with the figured or embroidered would be handsome. Pique in the new corduroy weave would be extremely smart in effect, and white with the trimming portions in color would make a charming suit. For traveling or general utility wear, mohair is admirable, or one of the new brown linens could be combined with the striped to give a good effect. Agaric or ratine is fashionable also, and tan color would be pretty combined with a darker shade or with stripes. The skirt can be finished at either the high or natural waist line, and consequently it can be made becoming to all figures.

The medium size of the coat will require 4½ yards 27, 3¼ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 inches wide of striped and ¼ of a yard of plain material for trimming; for the upper portion of the skirt, 3½ yards 27,

2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide will be needed, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the lower portion.

The pattern of the coat, No. 7442, cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and of the skirt, No. 7445, in sizes from 22 to 32 waist measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TABLE RUNNERS

It was a happy thought some one had when the pretty blue and white Japanese towel was fashioned into runners for the dining table, says a Newark News contributor. Not only are the runners most attractive but they are equally practical for they launder admirably, the color being absolutely fast. So popular have the runners become that now one finds table covers, varying in size from a yard to two yards square, being imported. Sometimes the covers are made of the towel put together with white fagoting, or again, they may be woven in a single piece and finished with a hemstitched band, the design quite covering the cloth. The latest table appointments in this blue and white material are tiny napkins, about the size of a handkerchief. The border is about the width of the ordinary handkerchief hem. The design is stamped in blue and is characteristically Japanese. These are bound to be popular for tea or luncheon on the porch.

FLOWER WEIGHTS

Flower weights, whether of metal or pottery, and of whatever shape, are increasing in popularity as their practical value becomes known. For arranging a few long-stemmed flowers in shallow bowls or vases they are quite indispensable. It is well to have a supply of pebbles to help weight these holders, says the Newark News, especially if the flowers used are apt to be topheavy. Pebbles such as are found in goldfish globes are just the ones for this purpose.

LACE PARASOLS

Lace parasols are always fashionable. They were never so fashionable as today and all kinds of lace are used, including lace net, which is put on extremely full.

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ONE-PIECE FROCK OF COOL SILK

Highly satisfactory for summer wear

THERE are lovely new weaves in the oriental crepes—beautiful changeable color effects, too, and quaintly flowered crepes of the Jouy design sort. The liking for cord weaves shows in some of these new crepes and a corded crepe in dark color made up with great simplicity is ideal for the serviceable one-piece trotting frock, if one can afford to buy so expensive a material.

One frock of this general character, though not necessarily of so costly a silk, should be in every summer outfit, says the New York Sun. Throughout the hot months even the lightest of wool tailored suits becomes a burden, and the one-piece frock of serge loses its usefulness. Linen and kindred materials crush and soil too easily for general hard street and traveling wear, and the one-piece frock of some cool, non-crushable silk is the most satisfactory thing for such wear, with or without a dust coat.

To be both smart and thoroughly practical it must be made up on severely simple lines, with no striking trimming, no great expanse of white guimpe attached to the frock so that cleansing it is a troublesome matter, no details that will quickly lose their freshness and cannot readily be renewed.

Taffeta has been much used for such frocks both in plain and shot colorings, but the French have by no means abandoned charmeuse, are indeed using it more than ever. There are some soft failles and silk serges and silk cachemires which are desirable for the purpose, too, though the very light and fine cachemires de soie, like the soft rapiers, have hardly enough body for the semi-lordly severity of the smart trotting frock and lend themselves more satisfactorily to effects a little more fluent and dressy.

Some of the fancy taffeta weaves are

being utilized for the trotting frock, says the New York Times. Like taffeta, must be selected in grades, for only the smoothest is advisable. The fashionable serges, and better still the regular cord material, are very good for the purpose; but fine stripes and the surfaces are the ones to select. The serge with a wide collar and deep of natural colored linen (the latter is to be the more easily pressed) makes a smart motor frock as does the same model in the able green or brown. White serge collar, revers and lining of white taffeta or china silk is very smart up in the simplest possible model, new draped back and with large, new hip pockets. The collar, with two-inch pearl buttons, is constructed so the collar may be wide to form revers reaching shoulders or closed over to button up about the collar—an essential bility with a wrap for automobilism.

There are not many days when lining will not be found gratifying, dust coat, and though a linen of one of equal weight in Turkish should be provided for midsummer, the majority of pongee and rajah have a lining of soft silk or satin, lining not only helps to keep the of the coat but also makes the more attractive to look upon, thrown open. Often this lining, bright cerise, green, or one of shades of blue, the same silk as to form cuffs and great revers, felt thus given of the silk being rolled out from the inside. The models the silk is carried out about them as well, forming a deep color at the end of the coat.

being utilized for the trotting frock

authoritative makers. At one avenue house, there was turned out an exceedingly clever little of striped taffeta. The material, black and of the softest and most true type of taffeta, but was so that a difference in luster formed inch stripe. The frock was untrimmed, save for buttons and the straight rather narrow skirt, let into the waistband in fine p each side and the fullness so caught below the hips as to give a faint of panier buoyancy on the sides, back and front fell straight as draping was the merest hint, viously added that it intensifies slowness of the silhouette instead detracting from it—a result common of the best panier movement called.

The bodice of the striped taffeta was of the simplest, with a line dropped upon the arm and sleeve, tight below the elbow. A frill of fine creamy dotted net lay up the outside of each sleeve elbow. The bodice fronts meet the throat were left unfastened the front, showing a glimpse of little frills of the net lace, pressed upon a net foundation.

A collar made of the fine lace straight lines from the base of throat in front to the shoulder and formed a shallow point in the Collar, sleeve, frills and chemise were all adjustable, so that they easily be cleaned, and two a gulimpos with high close collars from the net part of the lace were vided in case the wearer of the chose to cover her throat. A girl cleverly arranged bow were of black taffeta, as were the button loops used.

Adorns both frocks and millinery

RICK-RACK BRAID AGAIN IN U

Adorns both frocks and millinery

ON ONE of the expensive little hats for children seen the other day a wreath of daisies was used with great effect. It was a model sent out by a noted milliner in Paris, yet any needlewoman could reproduce it. The whole story hinges around the making of the daisies.

Do you remember the old-fashioned rick-rack braid used on our baby dresses? In those days our mothers were busy in sewing together this serpentine braid in straight bands, in more intricate flower designs, or in motifs that were inset on yokes and sleeves. Rick-rack trimming has been revived. It is so easy and so very effective that it comes back with a double appeal.

The braid is serpentine and generally white in color. It can be sewed at the points and very easily twisted in a flower that, when a yellow center of braid or linen is added, resembles a daisy with pleasing fidelity.

Some daisies can be made in double rows, some in triple rows. The daisy form then changes to a dahlia, but whatever the flower may be it is attractive.

When one daisy is made, you will repeat the process, which is very easy, and add the daisies in a straight line or in an irregular wreath, one followed by two or three in a group.

A huge cabochon of these braid dai-

PASTE FOR STAIN

Pulverized chalk wet with a will remove the yellow stain in basin, caused by dripping faucet the Baltimore Sun. Scrub with toothbrush moistened with the

Pure Linen, and Silk & Linen (60% Silk) KNIT UNDERWEAR For Men and Women

Special June Sale

For Hot Weather Buy a Supply of Cool Pure Linen Garments at the Price of Cotton.

Women's Umbrella Unions (see cut).

Reg. \$5 quality; low neck, sleeveless, in white \$3.50

In pink and blue only \$1.98

Women's Low Neck Sleeveless Vests.

Reg. \$2.00 quality; pink, blue and lavender .98

Custom Department—Women's Unions (umbrella or tight knee) made to your measure, machine finished \$5.00

Hand finished, trimmed with hand made torchon lace \$6.00

Men's Athletic Shirts and Drawers. Pure linen, sleeveless, knee length; reg. \$2.75, special per garment at \$1.75

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FASHION BITS

Russian embroidery in scarlet thread on white batiste was used as an under-vest and sleeves on a smart gown of dark blue linen. It was worn with a white chip hat trimmed with a scarlet band and cigarette.

Some of the most becoming of the short silks are those showing pale blue and yellow and rose and yellow. The

yellow tone gives a sort of golden glow that does away with much of the hardness of the material.—Baltimore Sun.

The dainty old-fashioned aprig muslin has come into its own again and is seen in many charming little frocks for country wear.

With summer lingerie dresses the handbags of embroidered linen and lace will be used even more than last summer.

POIRET AIMS AT BEAUTIFUL

Famous Paris dressmaker writes about clothes

IF YOU make a study of dressmakers you are sure to find that they belong in one of two classes: in one they work for style, in the other for beautiful lines, says Paul Poiret, the Paris dress designer, in a signed article in the Delinador. The first is the more powerful, for it has the larger following, and it is due to its influence largely that changes in fashion are brought about. It isn't always easy to distinguish the two schools for their work, for the smart gowns are very often beautiful and it is quite possible that the beautiful gown is smart. For myself I am quite willing to admit that style interests me very little. I think a dress should be so beautiful that it will look quite as lovely to the generation that follows us as it does to us.

How do I create my models? Why, in a thousand and one ways. The feminine garment can not be brought down to a mathematical analysis; its charm depends on it, and should be the product of hazard guided by the steadiness of hand of the artist. However, I always commence by studying the subject, color and lines, the latter more interesting in my opinion than the former, and generally better understood by men. Dresses designed by a man are different from those that women dressmakers create, in the way of a more accurate outline and greater exactness as to the measurements. A kind of rational equilibrium, an architectural point of view, would perhaps be sufficient to explain our success in a profession which at first seemed to depend entirely on the aptness of women.

My dream would be to make a costume for that statue of Isis, brought from Italy, which one can see in my garden. I see it enveloped with soft materials, the drapery falling from the shoulders to the feet in long folds, resembling a liquid in the purity of its lines, touching lightly the figure and covering it with shadows and light.

The rational and normal garment that can be justly called the original or foundation, as it appears before the addition of any detail whatever, is the supple sheath slip of satin beneath which the plastic graceful form of the modern woman can have all its freedom.

The first ornament that can be added may be a girdle, but as it is always a hazardous undertaking to disarrange the admirable line of the material by cutting it crosswise and so checking its logical and straight fall, so it is in the choice of the position of this girdle that our skillful artists have been mistaken. This girdle should have no other effect than to show off the bust to advantage and to point out precisely the curves of the graceful line which from under the arm to the ankle outlines itself beneath the material. It seemed to me natural and in accordance with truth to place it immediately beneath the bust, so whatever may be the attitude or the gesture, no one of the plastic movements of the body is affected by the dress. The carriage particularly acquires a dignity which puts one in mind of certain Egyptian statues.

Here is the finished dress, and for me it is complete. The only thing that remains is to render it distinguished by adding one or more details such as color and trimming—in fact, in giving it significance. The trimmings and accessories become a question of interest. We keep at a distance from the method followed by our women competitors,

who have an inclination to exaggerate trimmings, and to multiply the ruchings, shirrings and furbelows.

As to new styles for which I have been responsible, I consider the pantaloons skirt marvelous. Extremely interesting in its original conception, it opened up a vast field of new ideas, but unfortunately it was never understood. However, its reign may only be delayed.

Will I make panniers? Why not? Handled properly they are quite charming. All their clinging lines, the play of the spiral drapery of the material, appeal to me very strongly as long as they do not break the beautiful natural lines of the figure. If I attempt to revive this quaint old style it will be in accordance with my own ideas, giving it the airiness, the transparency and softness that drapes the figure and clings to it without giving it a heavy, misshapen appearance. The pannier in its present form is really only a new version of the tunic, with its lower edge caught up to the underarm, and cut with sufficient fullness at the bottom to make it stand away from the figure.

FLOWER WEIGHTS

Flower weights, whether of metal or pottery, and of whatever shape, are increasing in popularity as their practical value becomes known. For arranging a few long-stemmed flowers in shallow bowls or vases they are quite indispensable. It is well to have a supply of pebbles to help weight these holders, says the Newark News, especially if the flowers used are apt to be topheavy. Pebbles such as are found in goldfish globes are just the ones for this purpose.

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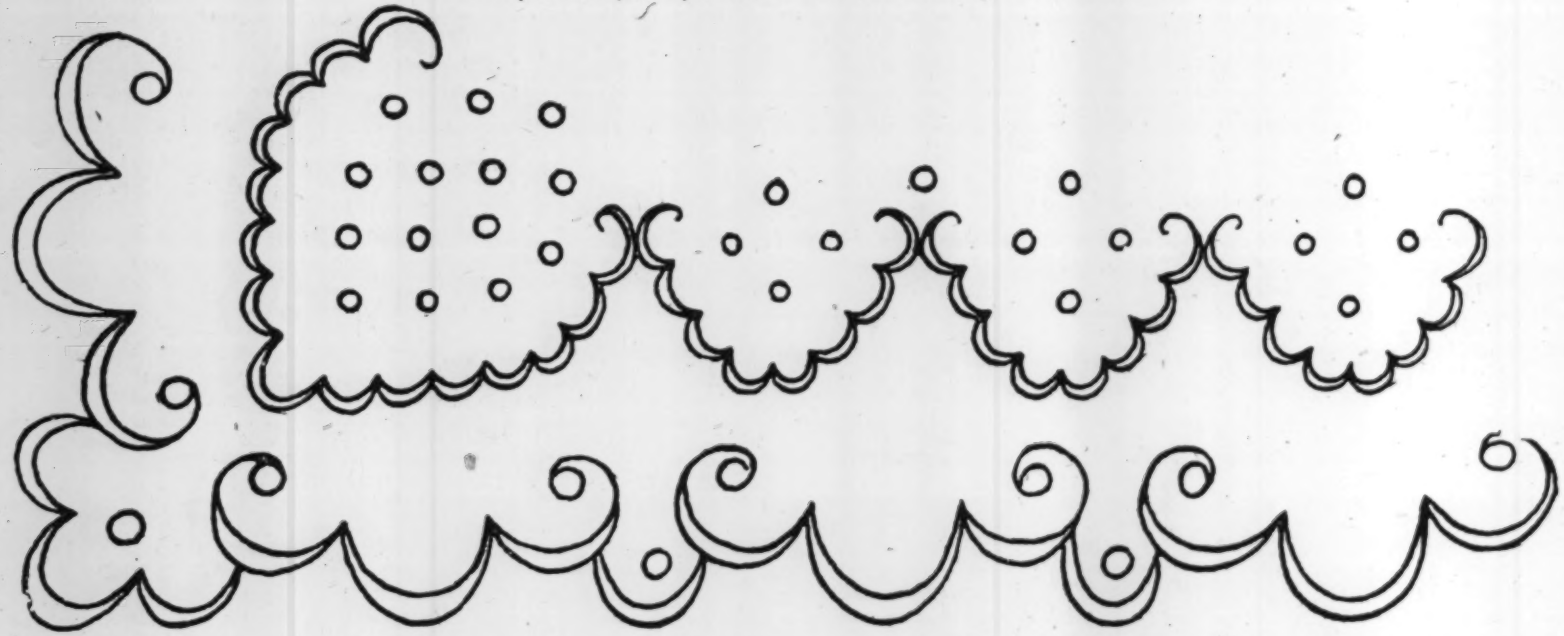
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THE HOUSEHOLD

CORNERS AND SCALLOPS FOR TABLE COVERS AND FOR SCARFS

Scallops are first padded and then closely buttonholed



THE scallops and corners for table covers and scarfs will be most useful to embroiderers. The scallops are first padded and then closely buttonholed. The dots may be worked solid or as eyelets. Use mercerized cotton No. 25 for the embroidery.

A CITY ECONOMY

During six years of city housekeeping I have never paid a garbage man to carry off from my house anything but ashes and a very few bottles and cans, and my back porch has been cleaner and more free from flies than those of my neighbors in the large city where I live, writes a contributor to Harpers Bazar. Other women have paid as much as \$1 per month while my bill is about \$2 a year. This is how I manage:

All liquid slops that are not greasy, and do not contain anything that would clog up the plumbing are poured down the bathroom toilet. All slops that are more solid, as peelings, tea grounds, spoiled foods or vegetables, are drained in a colander or screen which I keep just for that purpose at the end of the kitchen sink, and when so drained are put in the fire, either kitchen or furnace. All greasy cooking utensils are thoroughly wiped out with soft paper while still warm, and these papers are kept in a special place for kindling.

Keeping my garbage thus promptly burned up, flies are not attracted to my back porch as they would be if I had cans of garbage continually standing about, waiting for the garbage man.

Silk ratine is one of the smartest of the heavier silken materials, and is offered in numerous lovely shades.

BRIDE IS GIVEN WIDER CHOICE

Traditions not followed closely in wedding gown

IN the selection of her wedding gown the bride of today is permitted as wide a choice as in the other departments of her wardrobe, and the traditional white satin is often set aside in favor of voile, mousseline de soie or crepe de chine, all materials of exquisite softness. When satin is still preferred, a quality as soft as possible is secured. A recent bride selected for her wedding toilet soft white satin, which was made up into a simple "aloha" gown, buttoned down the front to the waist, with large, satin-covered buttons, the sash being edged with white silk fringe. A short empire lace veil—a family treasure—was bound to the blonde head by a garland of orange blossoms. Below the hem of the short skirt one glimpsed lace stockings and satin shoes with high Louis XV. heels. A maid of honor of 10 years wore a frock copied exactly from that of the bride. In place of the veil her head was covered with a close bonnet of white lace, tied under the chin with a big bow of rose pink ribbon.

A costume with a three-floured lace skirt and a tiny jacket of colored silk, cut off short and square in front, with one long end attached to it at the back by a cluster of shirrings, was exquisitely quaint on a slender little woman and equally charming was a costume of dull blue silk, sprinkled with pompadour flower bouquets. Its sole ornamentation was a wide Louis XIII. lace collar and high, turned up lace cuffs belonging to the same period.

Simple fashions gain extreme effectiveness from a clever touch—a bow of vivid color, a belt or sash, and bright colored woolen embroidery are used in the embellishment of every sort of material, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune.

While the tight skirt which compelled the wearer to a mincing gait is no longer worn by smart people, it is quite true that women have up to this moment refused to accept full skirts, while designers met with a cold reception from the great majority of women. When a skirt of soft material is not draped, it is generally composed of straight breadths, measuring about two yards in width, gathered into the belt. A little more fullness is necessary at the hem if it is

QUERIES FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

QUESTIONS with recipes that may interest a large number of housekeepers are asked by Marion Harris Neil in the Ladies World, among them the following.

Do you like tomatoes? If so, then you will like tomatoes stuffed with mushrooms. Remove the stalks and scoop out the pulp from the tomatoes; well wash, dry and chop fine six or eight fresh mushrooms and put them in a saucepan with one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter, a little red pepper and salt and half an onion chopped fine; fry these for 10 minutes; mix with them two heaping tablespoonfuls of fine bread-crumbs and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Let this cook for six minutes, fill up the tomatoes with it, and on the top of each put a few browned bread-crumbs and a small piece of butter. Bake on a well-buttered tin for 12 minutes.

Did you ever try this dish of rice and green peas? Take half a pound of rice, well washed and dried; put it into a saucepan with four heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, stirring it until it is of a bright golden color; but great care must be taken not to burn it. Then add one cupful of good stock with one cupful of fresh green peas, stirring the whole together till the rice and peas are tender; add salt and pepper to taste and serve hot.

Have you made this pie? Fish and macaroni pie makes an excellent breakfast dish, and any kind of fish may be used for it. Remove all the skin and bone from half a pound of cold cooked fish, and break it into large flakes. Break

a quarter of a pound of macaroni into pieces about half an inch long, throw it into a saucepan of fast-boiling water, add one teaspoonful of butter and cook till tender. Butter a pudding dish, put in a layer of fish, then some pieces of butter, sprinkle with a little grated cheese and a little salt and pepper. Now put in a layer of macaroni, then some butter, cheese and so on till the dish is full. Sprinkle a thick layer of grated cheese on the top. Put some pieces of butter here and there on it, and bake in a hot oven till it is a nice brown.

Have you tasted these fritters? Put two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucepan; add half a pint of water; bring to a boiling point; add quickly half a pint of sifted flour, a pinch of salt; stir well with a wooden spoon until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan; remove from the fire, allow to cool, but not become cold; add four eggs, beating each one thoroughly in. Put away in cold place for one hour. Put it in a forcing-bag with a plain tube, squeeze it out of the tube over smoking-hot fat, and when about as much as the size of a large filbert is out, cut it off with a knife and let the pieces drop into the fat; cook them for eight or 10 minutes, keeping the fat over the fire all the time and continually turning the fritters over. They should swell to the size of a small chicken's egg and be a pretty golden-brown color when cooked. Take up on a pastry rack or sieve and then roll them in fine sugar; dish up on a napkin and serve while quite hot. The fat should not boil when the paste is put in, or the fritters will be browned before they are properly cooked.

WORTH KNOWING

Preserves, jellies and canned fruits should be kept in a dark closet. If the closet has a glass door it should be covered with a dark green shade.

To freshen stale cake dip it for a second in cold milk and then rebake it in a rather cool oven. Stale bread may be treated in the same way.

For polishing brass trimmings such as door knobs and hinges, mix equal parts of paraffin and naphtha with enough rotten stone to make a stiff paste.

To prevent irons from getting rusty, rub a little warm grease over them before putting them away, wrapping them up in brown paper. When you take them out to use, dip into hot water that has had a small piece of soda dissolved in it; rubbing and then putting them to heat in the usual way.—San Francisco Call.

TO CLEAN JEWELRY

Gold rings, brooches and other articles of jewelry that are set with precious stones can be cleaned with warm water and a white soap and a very little ammonia, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Use a soft old tooth brush to get in between the setting and the stone. For rings set with turquoises and pearls the water cleaning should be avoided, but for the hard transparent gems it is allowed. Polish the rings and pins with a soft chamois and they will be wonderfully bright and sparkling.

MAKING A MODERN RAG DOLL

Improvement on the old-fashioned kind

HAVE you a little girl friend who needs a new doll? If you have, give her something that will be especially pleasing in the shape of a modern rag doll.

First of all, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, you must make the foundation, which is merely a flat cushion of the shape in which you cut scores when you were a little girl, so that part of the doll-making will be easy. But this time you must cut the pattern double and from very heavy linen. Then between the two parts put as many layers of cotton batting as possible to have the rag doll's body as symmetrically plump as you can make it, and then cover it with a tight-fitting princess frock of some heavy and ornamental fabric. Furniture tapestry makes a most effective costume, but if you happen not to have on hand any tapestry rags, use brocade, and failing brocade, printed cretonne in Delft, Jacobean or oriental designs and colorings. Even the doll's feet and legs may be covered, as are her hands and arms, with the tapestry, brocade or printed cloth, but if you do not mind the expense, her appearance

will be vastly improved if she is provided with ready-made stockings and shoes.

A washable and unbreakable face is one of the chief charms of the modern rag doll. The cloth babies which your own mother and aunts used to make for you had white cotton flat faces, with staring eyes and highly colored cheeks and lips. For in those days there were no hair-fringed porcelaine faces to be had for the buying, and then fitted against the head of the rag doll and surmounted with the wide cap, which is cut in one with the body and padded in the same way. The cap may be of any shape that fits closely to the sides and back of the head. One doll wore a Dutch cap, but she could as easily have been provided with a tricorn, a turban or a Normandy bonnet, for to have one of them is merely a matter of cutting the head portion of the foundation in that shape.

In a frock of one of the heavier of summer materials frequently a modified jumper arrangement and sleeves of sheer material is used for the sake of coolness.

Make a DeLuxe Kitchen



This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enamelled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. H. White Co., Smith Bros.

OUR BOOKLET FREE

White Enamel Refrigerator Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Coiffures with a Personal Charm

Personally becoming through the many arrangements allowed by their masterly designing and adaptability to all ages and types.

"Enchanté" Coiffure

Airily light. Readily reflects shades of style expression, from smart modishness to quiet elegance. Adjusted in a moment. Needs no rearranging.

Our Everlasting Wave resists all forms of dampness.

Write now for "Coiffures of Distinction."

A. Simonson 506 FIFTH AVE., Near 42d St., NEW YORK CITY

"Fifty-two Years of Success"

TRIED RECIPES

Series of state chocolate recipes—4 MASSACHUSETTS CHOCOLATE PUDDING

PINT of bread crumbs, quart of hot milk, teaspoon of butter and sugar each, an egg and two squares of chocolate grated.

Sauce—Tablespoon butter and cup of powdered sugar beaten together, yolk and white of an egg beaten separately, teaspoon vanilla.

MICHIGAN CHOCOLATE COCOANUT CAKE

Cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, five eggs (beating whites and yolks separately), small cup of very cold water, two spoons baking powder sifted in the flour, vanilla flavoring. Cream butter and sugar together until very light; add yolks of eggs, then whites, then flour and finally the cold water. Bake in biscuit pans. When cold cut in squares. Have chocolate frosting ready in a bowl. Dip each square into the frosting and put on a platter to dry. For cocoanut cakes have white frosting in a bowl and a dish of grated fresh cocoanut. Dip the squares into the frosting and then roll them in the grated cocoanut.

MISSISSIPPI CHOCOLATE PECAN CANDY

Ingredients: Two cups pulverized sugar, half cup cream, butter the size of walnut, tablespoon cocoa, small teaspoon vanilla, cup pecan nuts. Mix in a kettle two cups sugar, half cup cream, butter and cocoa. Put over a quick fire and stir constantly to keep from burning. When it has boiled two or three minutes try it by dropping a little in cold water until it forms a soft ball in the water, then remove at once from fire. Flavor with vanilla and beat the candy steadily in the kettle until it begins to thicken. Have ready cup of pecans or any nuts except peanuts, stir in well and pour on buttered tins. Cut into squares when cold.

MISSOURI CHOCOLATE CAKE

Cup butter, two cups of sugar, 2 1/2 cups of flour, one of sour milk, five eggs, teaspoon soda in a little boiling water. Grate cake of chocolate. Put half in the cake before putting in the flour. Filling—Pound of white sugar put in just enough water to wet it; beat the whites of three eggs a little and add to the sugar; stir in the other half of the chocolate, cooking slowly in a pan of water, stirring all the time. When it thickens remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla. Spread it between the layers and on top of the cake.

NEBRASKA CHOCOLATE COOKIES

Cup butter, 1 1/2 cups sugar, quarter pound sweet chocolate, two eggs, ounce chopped almonds, two teaspoons baking powder, a little cinnamon and cloves, and 2 1/2 cups of flour. (Perhaps a little more may be added.) Take a piece of dough about the size of a small walnut, roll in the shape of a marble and flatten by pressing down lightly with the fingers.—San Francisco Call.

TEA ROLLS

Two tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon of salt, one yeast cake dissolved in quarter cup of lukewarm water, entire wheat flour, two tablespoons of sugar, two cups of milk scalded.

Put the butter, sugar and salt into the bread pan; add the hot milk and when lukewarm add the yeast and three cups of the flour. Beat thoroughly and let rise until double in bulk. Then add enough more flour to knead and let rise again. Turn on to a floured board, knead thoroughly and roll out one third inch thick. Cut with a biscuit cutter, make a deep crease through the center of each with a knife handle, brush one half with melted butter, fold the other half over on to the buttered half and press the edges together. Place in a buttered pan one inch apart, let rise until light and well puffed and bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes.

IDEAL GRUEL

To make gruel successfully, great care must be exercised. To make patent groats gruel, the required quantity should be mixed very smoothly and carefully with cold water; milk is apt to make it lumpy, says the Washington Herald. When mixed, it should be added to equal quantities of boiling milk and water; boil all gently for 15 or 20 minutes. When done, three parts fill a cup and serve with cold milk or cream and castor sugar.

James McCreery & Co.

TRIMMED HATS.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June the 6th, 7th and 8th

Sale of handsome Large and Small Models for dress and street wear, also smartly trimmed White Hats for summer. value 25.00 to 45.00 10.00

On Thursday, June the 6th

WOMEN'S GLOVES. In Both Stores

Mousquetaire Silk Gloves in White or Black.

16 button length.....78c pair
20 " "1.00 "

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Sale of attractive Net Top Laces in a complete variety of new designs.

Flounces,—16 to 27 in. wide..... usual price 1.95 to 4.50, 1.15 to 2.95 yd.

Insertions,—1 to 8 in. wide..... usual price 40c to 2.95, 25c to 1.95 yd.

Edgings,—4 to 11 in. wide..... usual price 48c to 1.45, 30c to 95c yd.

23rd Street

34th Street

New York

WOODWORTH'S

Trailing Arbutus Talcum

A most satisfactory talcum powder for general use, for it possesses:

1. Velvety softness.
2. Refreshing qualities that please.
3. Delicate, refined and lasting odor.
4. Exceptional purity.

Choice of white and flesh color neatly packed in glass and tin containers, with convenient shaker tops. Write for sample, or send 25 cents in stamps for full attractive 4 oz. can.

WOODWORTH—PERFUMERS

Makers of the famous "Blue Lilac" perfume.
Dept. C. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

For Sale at All Toilet Counters.

Cut your Rent 33 per cent
You can make Five Rooms do the Work of Seven with

The Kindel Kind

Convertible Parlor Furniture

Ask to see them at your dealer's. If he can't show them, write us at either of the following addresses, and we will gladly tell you where you can see them:

KINDLE BED COMPANY,
400 W. Erie St., Chicago.
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Clifford and Walnut Sts., Toronto, Can.

Opens with easy, simple motion. No trouble, no inconvenience.

GARDEN BAG

A worn hand bag is equipped for a garden bag with the following contents: A sharp knife; note book and pencil for jotting down needs or work to be done, or sometimes an interesting date of planting or blooming; a few pieces of heavy twine for tying up straggling branches; a few labels; and, in seed time, a few small envelopes for preserving seeds which are desirable to keep. With this bag strapped around the waist, one's time for gardening is used so efficiently that every minute counts for

work, instead of much time being spent in going to the house for things, or doing work twice over.—Suburban Life.

FOR THE COIFFURE

Aigrette-like pompons of soft coloring, finished with a buckle or similar ornament, in cut silver, or silver studded with rhinestones, are especially beautiful for the evening coiffures, says an exchange. They are made so that a single ornament may be worn with various aigrettes.

RATES
One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

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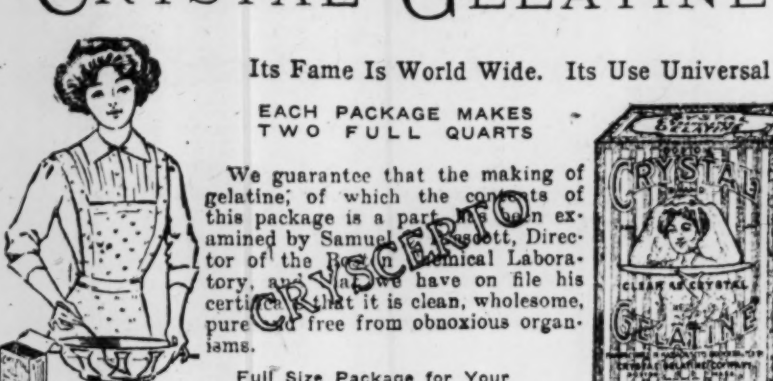
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Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE

Its Fame Is World Wide. Its Use Universal

EACH PACKAGE MAKES TWO FULL QUARTS



We guarantee that the making of gelatine, of which the contents of this package is a part, has been examined by Samuel H. Scott, Director of the Boston Chemical Laboratory, and that it is clean, wholesome, pure and free from obnoxious organisms.

Full Size Package for Your Grocer's Name and Address

CRYSTAL GELATINE CO., Boston, Mass.

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BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

The Most Efficient Powder for the Teeth. The Least Wasteful.

The economic tooth powder prevents waste.

Is without doubt the finest Tooth Powder on the market today. Prof. Allyn, Chemist, of the Westfield State Normal School, highly recommends it.

SOLD EVERYWHERE FOR 25c.

Guaranteed and Manufactured by
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FURNISHED ROOMS
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AUTO TOURIST
Anti-rattling visiting Boston. Send for booklet listing select homes where private accommodations may be procured. Address THE HOME GUIDE, 48 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON VISITORS
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TWO-ROOM SUITE and single room; fine location, best of board; near car line. Tel. Brookline 3528-V.

CELESTIAL ST., 74, BROOKLINE—In quiet, refined home with spacious grounds, piazza, etc., single and connecting rooms, h. w. heat. Board optional. Tel. Rox. 2165-4.

COMMONWEALTH AVE., 1318—An attractive furnished room, bath, kitchenette, large reception hall. Mrs. Hill, 462 Brookline St.

CUMBERLAND ST., 27—Pleasant, tastefully furnished back parlor with kitchenette; private home; summer rates.

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TO LET—SMALL ROOM. Tel. B. B. 6229.

FURNISHED SUITE OF 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, roof garden and excellent dining room connected; rent \$45 a month. 14 Tremont st., second floor, tel. Oxford 2242.

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GAINSBORO ST., 86—Large front room furnished. All conveniences. Suite 4. Tel. Back Bay 1123-J.

GARRISON ST., 19—Large and small sunny front rooms, steam heat, telephone; tourists accommodated.

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The Life of Mary Baker Eddy

By SIBYL WILBUR

New and Enlarged Edition.
PRICE \$3.00 A COPY

A beautiful Edition de Luxe at \$5.00 per copy

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Electricians and Locksmiths
Established 1806
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Fine Hardwood Floors
All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. Send for Catalogue.
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NATIONAL HARDWOOD FLOOR CO.
Old floors renovated and refinished. Tel. 2263 Fort Hill, 50 High St., Boston, Mass.

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RENOVATING for particular people. Carpets, rugs, portieres and upholstered furniture vacuum cleaned in the home; paint and windows washed. J. M. ALBUCKLE, 483 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 4738-W.

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RUGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 57 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 883.

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OUR PREMIER BATHROOM STOOL

Covered with Our White Pyraline Finish

Guaranteed Not to Chip, Crack or Flake

With Cork Top. The most comfortable Stool made. No Bathroom complete without it. Sold by dealers in high-grade Bathroom Supply, and sold in Boston by the following dealers: F. W. Webb Mfg. Co., the Santos Mfg. Co., the Deco Co., Brown-Vales Co., Burdett & Williams Co., F. H. Thomas Co. Made by the
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"Good Housekeeping Institute"
Has Tested and Approved of the PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR
Take one to your summer home. Send for circular. M. E. Hinkley, Hyde Park, Mass.
Sold by Jordan March Co., Graham & Streeter, B. F. Macomber, Walker & Gordon Laboratory Co., Boston, Mass. 2 qts.

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\$2.45 Special Price
B. F. Macy
Formerly of F. A. Walker & Co.
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METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.
Art Metal and Lighting Made to Order.

SHOPS, 617 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO
AWNINGS
COUCH HAMMOCKS and TENTS
High-grade material and workmanship at reasonable prices. Estimates furnished without charge. Send for our price list of Tents.
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A Toy for Cats
A package of Catnip balls for amusement of cats and kittens. Cats can't let it alone. Will last for years. On sale at any drug, bird or toy store. Sent by mail to any address if they do not furnish them. NATIONAL PET SUPPLY CO., 171 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Your Awnings, Tents and Flags
should be made by only the best. We've been in business 42 yrs. Special designs to suit individual tastes.
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Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 lbs. folds into small roll. Full length bathtubs, far better than tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agent and full description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 732 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O. Mrs. Tur. Bath Cabinets.

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Have your own hair combed in the latest styles, curls, transformations, pou-pous; good, honest, faithful work guaranteed. Full line of Human Hair Combs, in stock and to order. Switches from 9c to \$10.00. Transformations from \$3.50 to \$20.00. I guarantee a positive match to any shade of hair. Send sample by mail. Cut it close to the scalp. Money refunded if not satisfactory; 22 years in business in this city. Creta 50 cents to \$10.00. Nemo, P. N. D. H. & C. Shampooing, hair dressing. Mrs. Perry's Hair Store, cor. Market and Tremont St., Lynn, Mass. Long distance tel. 5457.

SINGER'S HAT BLEACHERY
Ladies' and Gents' Straw, Panama and Felt Hats
Cleaned, Dyed and Re-blocked into Latest Styles
149 Tremont St., Cor. West St. Lawrence Building, Room 407, Boston

LADIES' STRAW HATS REMODELED
Call or write for style.
HARRIST & CO., Hat Mfrs., 161A Tremont Street.

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Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied, eyes replaced; dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 26 Temple Pl., Boston, Tel. OX. 856-W.

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Exhibition & Sale of Hand-Made Silver
Afternoon 2 to 4. 70 Chestnut St. GIBLIN'S SILVER SHOP

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The Best Fur Storage Also Best Fur Work

Now is the best time to have your FURS REPAIRED. Your Fur Work is done in our own shop by skillful fur workers, whom we employ throughout the entire year, manufacturing our fur repair and doing the best grade of Fur Repairing. Our summer prices are much less than the fall and winter rates. It is also very gratifying to know that Furs are all ready when wanted, thus avoiding the usual vexatious wait unavoidable with the approach of cold weather.

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Veronique Front Laced Corsets
permit beauty of the figure and modify defects without suggestion in outline. Expert fitters always in attendance.

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Exquisite Lavender Sachet
Four of these little bags of Lavender are eager to come to you. To step out of their dainty box into your bureau drawer, spreading exquisite fragrance into every corner. There is nothing nicer for the sachet than English Lavender. Made by New England gentlemen—as clean and dainty as the flower itself. With a beautiful hand illuminated card—a tasteful gift. Four Lavender Bags—post paid, 50c.

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Ladies' Old or Faded Straw Hats
BRITENUP
Black-Jet glossy effect. Transparent. To be used on Colored Hats. One bluish or mixed, restoring original lustre. Applied easily, dries quickly, waterproof.

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Nickel Plate. Aluminum.
At last we have found a CURLER that will not injure the hair. A new invention—simple, safe. Will wave or curl the hair in 10 to 15 minutes without the application of heat. Send for them.
5 Curlers, 25c. 2 Curlers, 10c.
THE ROSALIND Curler Co., 1181 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Agents wanted everywhere. Write today.

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COOLEST PLACE IN BOSTON
All soda fountain drinks at popular prices.
Italian Teron. Regular \$1.00
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Assorted Plain Marshmallows..... 17c
Chocolate Chips..... 19c
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Best Selected Sundae..... 5c
81 PORTLAND STREET

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all hairdressing salons or set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.
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We will mail you one of our beautiful illustrated 1912 catalogues. Utilize your saving of combings or extra hair by having it made over into the very latest styles for head dress. It is such an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-dress up to date.

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ORDERS TAKEN for hand sewing, underwear, embroidery, handkerchiefs and baby's articles. M. A. HOWE, 8 Auburn Court, Brookline, Mass. Tel. 1330-W.

MADAME MAY & CO.
15 Temple Place
Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty

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Automobile and sign painting; plaster and hardwood finishing; quality materials and workmanship cost no more. Charles F. Cox, Prop., 2718 Central Ave. Tel. South 547.

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Furniture, Carpets, Etc., of the better kind at prices that are no higher

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Largest Dealers in These Goods in the West

Special Prices to Churches and Public Buildings

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Apparel of Quality for Men and Boys, Most Reasonably Priced.

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SANDERS' NURSERIES
TREES, Plants and Cut Flowers, Decorations and Floral Designs. Floral Store and Office, 625 Clara Ave., near cor. Delmar, St. Louis. Nurseries, Clayton, Mo. Tel.

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THE LARGEST Distributors in America of High Class Apparel for Women, Misses and Children
THE STORE where STYLE does not necessarily mean high prices
THOMAS W. GARLAND

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Window Shades Made to Order.
Picture Frames of All Kinds to Order.
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Estimates Furnished
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3410 Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
All kinds of Tires and Accessories.
Send for an E-Z Auto Starter 4 cyl., \$20. Tire and Tube Repairing a specialty.

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Phone Bell Main 812.
Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies

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Not Later Than Friday Afternoon
To insure proper Classification.

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New and SAFES
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Opal Candy Co.
Our own make ice cream bricks. Full quarts 25 cents.
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Faultless engraving on just the proper stationery is necessary for wedding cards. We have experts who make this a study. In order to give you just the right thing. Send for samples.

For Anything in Cut Hair
go to **ABSHERS**. Quality, honest treatment and good workmanship guaranteed.
Abshers Hair Dressing Parlor
3037 Delmar Avenue

We make a specialty of extra shades. Mail orders given prompt attention. Phone Monroe 2001. ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHAPMAN BROS. DELMAR AVE. 2110-12
LOTHES LEANERS ARSENAL ST. ST. LOUIS
Specialists in Dry Cleaning
Good Work Prompt Service
Cabany 1700

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

HELP WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED—MALE HELP WANTED—FEMALE SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOSTON AND

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT, age 48, single, residence
Merrillville; \$30-\$40 month, board and room.
Office 7287. STATE FREE EMP.
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st.,
Boston; tel. OX. 2060.

ATTENDANT, thoroughly competent, ac-
customed to caring for elderly, nervous, de-

position. **MRS. JENNIE L. WHITE.**
Linden st., Brookline, Mass. **6**

ATTENDANT—Lady of refinement desires position as attendant in dentist's or other professional office. **GEORGIA CHAPMAN,** 93 Massachusetts av., Boston, care F. M. **6**

ATTENDANT, companion—Situation desired by capable

AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 264-W. 8

ATTENDANT, trained, with daughter 21 wishes position in elderly person's home, or in family with children; capable housekeeper. MRS. CECIL M. MILLAR, 3 Warendon st., Springfield, Mass. 8

ATTENDANT, thoroughly competent,
desires position to care for adult or child
living to the seashore or mountains; best
references. FLORENCE BEARCE,
Clifton st., Malden, Mass. 11

BOOKKEEPER—Assistant d. e. t. general ice work, typewriting and stenography; ident. at business college; Boston preferred. Address MISS HULDA JOHNSON, Enfield ave., Quincy, Mass., Tel. 751-M 6.

CARETAKER—Responsible woman desires to care for a house while family away for summer. MRS. HAZEL, 11 Irving st., Boston, suite 2.

WRETAKEE—Woman with 3 children wishes position to care for home while family is away, or will take laundry work home. MRS. MARY E. MURPHY, Whitney st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

ASHIER, assistant bookkeeper and
 eral office work desired by young lady
 single; residence Boston; \$9. Men-
 No. 7317. STATE FREE EMP. O-
 E (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st.,
 ton, Tel. Oxford 2900. d

HAMBERMAID, age 58, married, resi-

Severely; position desired in the mountains or seashore. Mention 7274. STATE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Eland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

CAMBER MAID- LAUNDRESS—Young, and exceedingly capable; excellent address; also first-class laundress on suits, collars, etc. MISS SHEA, Empire, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

CHILDREN'S COMPANION — Woman
well educated, lover of children,
kind disposition, disciplinarian, charac-
ter and references of best, wants position
where motherly services will be appre-
ciated. **ELIZABETH SNOW**, Natick, Mass 10

ng to substitute. ROSA NOTZ, 37 Law-
ave., Boston, Mass. 11

COMPANION — Refined young woman
erican) desires position as companion
attendant; references. Address E. 8.
RE, Barrington, R. I. 6

COMPANION — Lady of refinement wants
for July and August; will go to
mountain.

months or seasons; desirable position—remuneration. MISS G. M. TD, 150 Babcock st., Brookline, Mass. 7

COMPANION—ATTENDANT—Middle-refined woman wishes position for; would travel, go to seashore or try. MRS. SARAH PHILLIPS, 9 en st., Brookline, Mass. 6

COMPANION—Graduate attendant, mid-

ed, refined, references, desires position
companion to lady; \$10 per week. MRS.
DOWE, 73 Green st., Boston. Hay-
et 22693. 8

COMPANION—Young lady wishes po-
n as companion or nursery governess;
ng to go away for the summer. MISS
DRED H. THOMPSON, 8 Sargent st.,
chester, Mass. Tel. Rox. 3969-W. 11

POSITOR, thoroughly experienced
 book and newspaper work, also some
 experience as proofreader, wishes position;
 references given. MISS HELEN JACKSON,
 W. Brookline st., Boston. 6
 OK (48), single, residence city; \$8-
 with written references. Mention No.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no
 charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OK AND BUTLER—English Protest-
ants; exceptionally capable; can take en-
large of large household; catering and
dining; best references; go anywhere.
SHEA, Emp. Office, 37 Fayette st.,
n. i.

OK—Capable girl wants position at
OK AND KITCHEN MAID desire
dinner and luncheons; very best

Office, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 7
K AND SECOND MAID, Nova
us; both thoroughly competent; sec-
maid is an excellent waitress; best
ferences; willing to go to suburbs.
SHEA, Emp. Office, 37 Fayette st.,
7
K AND SECOND. Two sensible girls

work together; would like to go
can furnish excellent references.
ANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massa-
ts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-
6

book, second, good references. MISS
K. EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 7

K. SECOND MAID (Swedish), good
ces. wishes position. MRS. STARN-
S EMP. OFFICE, 330 Tremont st.,
; tel. Trem. 2377-R. 7

K.—Situation wanted by a neat, ex-
ed young woman with best of ref-

K - Colored woman, middle-aged,
position at beach in small family

second maid is kept; good references.
MARTHA J. COLEMAN, 140 North-
st., Boston. 11

— Good cook and all-round girl;
undress with good references, de-
position at Falmouth Heights.
E. SAMPSON, 9 Harvard Pl.,
ne, Mass. 11

— MAKER, experienced on shirt

resses and children's clothes, also
ing. ESTHER G. ROBINSON, 184
apton st., Boston; tel. 2185-W Tre. 8
MAKER, experienced, wishes posi-
tion or in country for the summer.
ARGARET DEGGIM, 30 Forbes st.,
Plain, Mass. 8
MAKER, experienced, wishes em-
p. MRS. G. MERS, 30 Forbes

Plain, Mass. 8
 RLY WOMAN wishes position to
 light housework in small family;
 references. MISS S. F. PAINE, 4
 t., Roxbury, Mass. 8
 RK—Young woman having 3 years'
 with New York dressmaker wants
 as fitter or dressmaker; skirts a
 : references. 8

Reference. MISS EDNA I.
L. 905 Sumner st., Stoughton, d
RAL HOUSEWORK wanted by
girl; Protestant; can furnish good
s. MERCANTILE EMP. AGEN.
Massachusetts ave., Cambridge. 3
-W. d
RAL HOUSEWORK wanted by 2.

man woman; city preferred. MRS. L.
CE CULLYMORE, 34 Reed st.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUYS LAND
MINNEAPOLIS—Fifty acres of land were bought recently by the Northern Pacific Railway Company for extension of its switching and storage yards, on the line between Minneapolis and St. Paul. The purchase was made in two tracts from the Twin City Trading Company and the Chute Brothers' Company at a cost approximating \$150,000. Part of the property is to be improved at once with the laying of tracks.

NEW FREIGHT BUILDING PLANNED
RACINE, Wis.—Twenty-five thousand dollars will be expended by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company before winter in the erection of the long-talked-of freighthouse at the north end of Main street. Plans and specifications have been drawn.

FRUIT CROPS LESS PROMISING
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Outlook for the deciduous fruit crops is not so good now as it was a month ago, according to the May crop report issued by State Horticultural Commissioner Cook. Some of the crops, such as apricots and almonds, will be larger than last year's, but in most cases the crop will fall slightly under last year.

STATE BANKS MAKE GAIN
LANSING, Mich.—Since the last report of the state banking commission issued Feb. 20, there has been a gain of \$6,939,466.11 in aggregate business, and Banking Commissioner Doyle says the state depositories are in excellent financial condition.

PACKING FIRM TO BUILD
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—It has been announced that the plant soon to be built in this city for Libby, McNeill & Libby of Chicago, packers of food products, will be larger than was at first stated. The buildings will cost nearly \$700,000, equipped with machinery, and the em-

ployment will be about 3000 men, women and girls.

WOLVERINE CLUB TO BUILD
DETROIT—The Wolverine Automobile Club has paid about \$110,000 for its property at the northeast corner of Madison avenue and John R. street. The eight-story clubhouse which will occupy the site will cost \$300,000.

DAMS TO COST \$1,500,000
BRANSON, Mo.—On the White river, in southern Missouri, near Branson, \$1,500,000 is being spent in the construction of dams for the development of power which will be supplied to all nearby points. The river will be enlarged to a lake 100 miles long and a mile wide at many places.

APPOINTED NEW SECRETARY
DETROIT—Hugo A. Gilmartin, a member of the editorial staff of the Detroit Free Press, and one of the best known political writers in Michigan, was appointed secretary of the water board, at a recent meeting. Mr. Gilmartin will take office July 1.

MINING DATA SOUGHT
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—E. S. Boalich, statistician of the state mining bureau, is a guest at the U. S. Grant hotel. He will pass several days in San Diego with the special object in view of getting in touch with new mineral producers, in all lines, whose names may not be in the lists of the bureau.

ARTIST BACK AFTER LONG TRIP
SAN FRANCISCO—After an absence of more than three years Ernest Peixoto, the artist, is home again. He and his wife arrived recently on the liner City of Sydney from Panama. Mr. Peixoto left New York in June, commissioned by Scribner's to explore Peru for the picturesque. He said that his quest had been successful and that

he would have more to say of his discoveries later. His wife accompanied him through South America. They expect to spend several months in San Francisco.

FOREST COST \$1,000,000
SAN FRANCISCO—Concurrent with the final payment by Baldwin & Howell for \$1,000,000 worth of land purchased from the estate of Adolph Sutro two years ago, dismissal of partition suits affecting that portion of the property were filed recently in the superior court. The land purchased from the Sutro estate comprises what is known as Sutro forest, and the purchasers obtained title under the name of the Residential Development Company.

BANKER APPOINTED SCHOOL HEAD
ROANOKE, Va.—David T. Moore, who has been connected with the National Exchange Bank of Roanoke six years, has resigned, to take effect July 1. Mr. Moore will go to Lewisburg, W. Va., as business manager and in charge of the financial department of the Greenbrier Presbyterian military school.

RURAL POPULATION GROWS
SPOKANE, Wash.—Rural population in Washington state increased 84.7 per cent between 1900 and 1910, according to the bulletin of the agricultural department compiling information from the census. There was a corresponding increase in the number of farms from 33,202 to 56,192, amounting to 69.2 per cent. The present population living on farms is placed at 536,460.

COUNTY PLANS COURT HOUSE
RACINE, Wis.—On July 8 bids are to be opened for the construction of the proposed new county building and at that time it will be determined whether or not the officials of Racine county are to have a new home or not. If the lowest bid for the construction of the building does not exceed \$165,000 a contract will be awarded, but if the lowest bid is over \$165,000 it is certain that all proceedings relative to the construction of a new county building will be dropped.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

OR WORK FROM MEMORY
Farmer—I see you're painting these old trees.

Artist—What's that got to do with you? Get on with your work.
Farmer—Well, since my work is to cut them down, you'd better get on with yours.—Detroit Free Press.

PASTEN IT DOWN
"How do you suppose a chair of the simian language could be secured in a university?"
"I suppose it might be done with a monkey wrench."—Baltimore American.

HARDY OPPONENT
When it comes to a fight
In this world of pelf,
The only real fight
Is the fight with one's self.
—Baltimore Sun.

STILL, A POSSIBILITY
"What makes you think that man is necessarily a great statesman?" asked Senator Sorghum.
"Because he is a clever lawyer."
"My dear sir, to assume that a clever lawyer is necessarily a great statesman is the same as taking for granted that a numismatician is a financier."—Washington Star.

WILL HAVE TO DIG FOR IT
"Mr. Man, we want you in our clean-up campaign."
"All right."
"Well, name your preferences, committee on dumps, alleys or backyards. What would you like to clean up?"
"I'd like to clean up about \$1,000,000."
—Washington Herald.

HOW IT MAY BE KNOWN
"The half way point on the road to the millennium," says Edwin Bjorkman, "will have been reached when we see that the state is at once something more

than something less than the sum of its constituent units."—Newark News.

HIS OWN CONFIDENT
He—I notice that you are in the habit of talking to yourself.
She—Yes, there are certain things that I must tell myself, and if I tell them to myself I'm sure that they won't go any farther.—Montreal Star.

ENTERPRISE
"Why do they have a banking business connected with that large department store?"
"The put the money out at interest while the customers wait for the change."—Universalist Leader.

TOMMY'S PERSPICACITY
The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests of America. "And now, boys," she announced afterwards, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?"
Up went a hand in the front row.
"Well, Tommy?"
"The porcupine ma'am."—Universalist Leader.

COUNTY SHIPS FIRST PEACHES
MACON, Ga.—Bibb county enjoys the distinction of shipping the first Georgia peaches in carload lots this year. The first shipment was of the Mayflower variety and was grown 10 miles from Macon, and sent to New York. The peach season proper will open on June 5 or 6 and the crop will be much greater than that of last year.

VACATION SCHOOLS ABANDONED
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—There will be no vacation schools this summer—neither for the children nor for training of teachers. After a long discussion the board of education decided to abandon for this year a custom of several years' standing.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. O. H. Quade, medical reserve, will proceed to Ft. Snelling, Minn., and report to the commanding general, central division.

First Lieut. C. R. Haig, medical reserve, will report to the surgeon-general of the army for assignment as assistant to attending surgeon in this city.
Leave for one month granted Capt. G. V. Henry, thirteenth cavalry.
Leave for one month and 20 days granted Capt. E. U. Birnie, Jr., sixth field artillery.

First Lieut. R. Talbot, Jr., twelfth cavalry, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Shattuck school, Fairbault, Minn.

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baker, report to this city for consultation with Q. M. G.
Leave for three months granted Capt. E. R. Chase, thirteenth infantry.
Each of the following officers will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty: Col. E. St. J. Greble, general staff; Col. E. A. Miller, field artillery; Maj. W. S. McNeil, sixth field artillery.

Leave of one month's absence granted First Lieut. C. J. Naylor, fourth cavalry; leave for two months granted Capt. H. C. Williams, first field artillery, recruiting officer.

Capt. D. T. Merrill, twenty-eighth infantry, will proceed to Chicago for the purpose of conferring with the officer in charge of militia affairs at headquarters, central division.

Leave from July 1 to Aug. 24 granted First Lieut. R. L. Avery, coast artillery corps; leave granted First Lieut. P. Rogers, Jr., coast artillery corps, recruiting officer.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant Commander F. L. Pinney, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Gunner R. O. Williams, to the Delaware.
Gunner A. B. Dorsey, detached the Delaware; to the Wisconsin.
Ensign H. M. Hitchcock, detached the

San Francisco; naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lieutenant H. R. Stark, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to command the Lamson.

Chief Machinist M. J. Clancy, to the Louisiana.

Machinist J. D. Edwards, detached the Louisiana; home, wait orders.

Paymaster Clerk J. A. Rebenisch, appointed to the Panther.

Movement of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Flusser at Newport, Montgomery at Newport, Foote at Charleston, Pennsylvania at Bremerton, Mayflower at Hampton Roads, Mayflower at Washington, Maryland at Tiburon, Nero at Dutch Harbor, Perry, Fortuna, A-3 and A-5 at Port San Luis.

Sailed—Chester, from Philadelphia for ice patrol; Flusser, from New London for Newport; Abenanda, from Shanghai for Cavite; Pennsylvania, from Tacoma for Bremerton; Mayflower, from Hampton Roads for Washington; Perry, Fortuna, A-3 and A-5, from Santa Barbara for Port San Luis; Perry, Fortuna, A-3 and A-5, from Port San Luis for Santa Cruz; Annapolis, from San Diego for Corinto; Hector, from Boston to assistance of Mars.

Navy Notes
The mail address of the Annapolis has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." to "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

The Hopkins, the Lawrence, the Farragut, the Goldsborough, the Rowan, the Truxton and the Paul Jones were placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on June 1, 1912.

The Birmingham was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 18, 1912.

LAUGHS THIRD TIME
"What of his sense of humor?"
"Well, he has to see a joke twice before he sees it once."—Lippincott's.

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ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. R. F. MACY, 410 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609.

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W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Fences, Window Shades, Boat covers, Wedding Canopies.

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DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY MAKES GRATIFYING RETURNS

Not Expected That There Will Be a Dividend Increase Until Controversy With City Has Been Settled—Favorable Exhibit Anticipated.

Detroit United Railway Company is earning considerably more than the current 5 per cent dividend that is being paid on its \$12,500,000 capital stock. In view of the favorable returns, rumors have been current from time to time that the rate of dividend would be increased, although it is hardly to be expected that such a development will occur, at least until the controversy between the city and the company has been finally decided.

The franchise question has been a more or less perplexing element in connection with operations of the property for a long time past, and those best informed regarding the situation are not inclined to believe that any change will be made in the dividend at present.

Only three months of the current year have as yet been reported, but earnings for this period have been gratifying, as liberal increases have been recorded in gross and net over a year ago. In March there was an increase in gross earnings of over \$70,000; an improvement in net of about \$22,300 and a gain of over \$24,300 in surplus available for dividends. For the three months ended March 31 last the gain in gross was over \$285,000; in net about \$52,000 and in surplus about \$30,000.

Should the gain for the three months be maintained during the remaining nine months of the current fiscal period, it is a certainty that the company will show at least 13%, and possibly 16 per cent earned on its outstanding capital stock for the 12 months to end Dec. 31 next. This will compare with 13.82 per cent actually earned in the previous year.

Although it is altogether too early to make any sort of a prediction as to the possible or probable showing that will be made by the company this year, an income account for the 12 months to end Dec. 31 next is given herewith, assuming that from now on the monthly improvement in gross, net and surplus will be about on a parity with that shown in March last. The compilation is made simply for the purpose of indicating the favorable exhibit for 1912 that will be made with a continuance of the present monthly gains in revenues. The comparison follows:

	1912	1911
Gross earnings.....	\$11,400,000	\$10,253,134
Operating expenses.....	7,474,000	6,580,402
Net earnings.....	\$3,926,000	\$3,672,732
Other income.....	203,000	178,812
Total income.....	\$4,129,000	\$3,851,544
Bond int. and tax.....	2,131,000	2,123,398
*Balance.....	\$1,998,000	\$1,728,146
Dividends.....	625,000	625,000
Surplus.....	\$1,373,000	\$1,103,146
Depreciation.....	400,000	400,000
Final surplus.....	\$973,000	\$703,146
*Equals on stock.....	15.08%	13.82%

During the past few years earnings of the Detroit United Railway company have enjoyed considerable improvement and although dividend payments were discontinued in 1907, it is well known that at no time has the company failed to earn at least 5 per cent on its outstanding stock. Had there not been the controversy regarding the franchise situation, it is probable that the dividend would never have been discontinued. In each of the last five

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 3.)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—William Dreifke, U. S. Detroit—V. G. Bond, E. S. Philadelphia—Charles Friedman of Central shoe company, Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—D. Short, Essex.
San Francisco—John Reidy of The Emporium, Elks Club.
San Francisco, Cal.—Wm. Kaufman; Essex.
Tolpe, O.—M. Wolterton; U. S.
Washington, D. C.—H. Weger; U. S.
Binghamton, N. Y.—F. W. Sawyer of Dunn, McCarthy & Co., Essex.
Havana, Cuba—W. D. Fiesh of W. D. Fish & Bro., U. S.
Leicester, Eng.—Albert Pemberton of A. Pemberton & Co., Youngs.
London, Eng.—Percy Hagan of Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Essex.
Philadelphia—H. B. Altenderfer of Altenderfer Leather Company, U. S.
Richmond, Me.—George H. Hawkes of Richmond Shoe Company, U. S.

TO APPEAL DECISION

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Counsel Persons and Stone, acting for Godfrey M. Hyams, will appeal from the decision of Judge Sessions of the United States district court, who denied two petitions and dismissed both bills in which Hyams sought permanent injunction to restrain Calumet & Hecla from voting its stock in Tamarack and Isle Royale in favor of the new milling arrangement.

CRUCIBLE STEEL

PITTSBURGH—The advance of 1½ points in Crucible Steel preferred on the stock exchange Tuesday was based on a report that the forthcoming quarterly statement will show earnings at the rate of 14 per cent per annum, or double the amount required to pay the full dividend on the preferred stock.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 60½ cents. Mexican dollars 48 cents.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 284. off 1-164. India council bills were allotted today at 1s. 4-1-324. Gold premium at Madrid 6.50, at Lisbon 11.00.

OPERATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

The International Harvester Company earned in the year 1911 on its combined capital and surplus 12½ per cent before depreciation and other charges and 9½ per cent after such charges. The charges included depreciation and ore extinguishment, contingent losses and expenses of collections, renewals and minor improvements, insurance, and pension funds.

The capital and surplus of the company since organization has been as follows:

	Preferred	Common	Surplus
1903.....	\$120,000,000	\$2,041,181	
1904.....	120,000,000	2,820,715	
1905.....	120,000,000	3,788,982	
1906.....	120,000,000	8,825,526	
1907.....	120,000,000	12,006,307	
1908.....	120,000,000	16,031,060	
1909.....	120,000,000	18,000,000	
1910.....	120,000,000	18,000,000	
1911.....	120,000,000	18,000,000	

For the first four years the stock was all of one class and in 1907 it was equally divided between 7 per cent cumulative and common. In 1909 \$20,000,000 of surplus was capitalized through the stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent on the common stock, so that the only increase in the stock in eight years has been \$2,000,000 from surplus account, which means that the total increase of over \$41,000,000 in combined capital and surplus has all been increased surplus.

At the end of 1909 the surplus stood at \$27,384,730 before paying the stock dividend. At the end of 1912, the surplus was within \$4,000,000 of the amount before the stock dividend.

The net earnings after interest, the charges enumerated above and the surplus after charges for nine years was the per cent earned on combined capital and surplus both before and after charges, have been as follows:

	Net earnings	% on C. & S.
1903.....	\$6,490,343	5.3
1904.....	8,743,258	5.3
1905.....	8,667,827	6.9
1906.....	9,246,948	7.2
1907.....	10,088,279	7.6
1908.....	12,054,706	8.8
1909.....	18,067,274	12.7
1910.....	20,258,710	13.0
1911.....	20,095,175	12.2

The average per cent earned on combined capital and surplus before charges was 8.8 per cent and after charges 7.1 per cent. As there has been no new capital added since organization this bears out the statement of President McCormick accompanying the annual report which said that the company had earned less than 7 per cent per annum on the average on its capital. Prior to three years ago the company had not earned over 6½ per cent on its capital in any one year. The larger earnings of the last three years have brought the average above 7 per cent.

There is no water in International Harvester stock. Of the original capital of \$120,000,000, \$80,000,000 was cash fully paid in for working capital and \$40,000,000 in real estate, plants and inventories, valued by independent appraisers in excess of this amount. No capital stock was issued for good-will, patents, promotion fees or organization expenses. The stock dividend was paid to stockholders in lieu of dividends, which had not been paid previously, as the money had been used in the business for seven years.

The working capital of International Harvester on Dec. 31, 1911, was over \$100,000,000, equal to par on the \$80,000,000 preferred and over \$50 a share on the \$80,000,000 common. The plants were valued at \$80,000,000 10 years ago and they have been excellently maintained and largely extended in the decade so that a valuation of \$80,000,000 would not be unwarranted for them, although they are carried on the books at less than that figure. There is no question that there are assets of \$150 a share behind Harvester common.

With its intrinsic value and large earning power the stock has never been distributed to any great extent. No list of stockholders has been obtainable since the stock dividend. At that time the McCormicks held 52½ per cent of the stock, both common and preferred, the Deeringes less than 20 per cent, the Morgan interests including George W. Perkins a little less than the Deeringes, other Harvester interests 6 per cent, and the balance of about 4½ per cent, or \$6,200,000 was in the hands of the public.

CHICAGO—Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, says: "Our crop reports are very favorable. The outlook for wheat is such that we have decided to build 10,000 more reapers for this season's harvesting than we had previously contemplated."

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING
The pamphlet report of the International Smelting & Refining Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last has been issued. The report shows that gross income for the year of \$3,530,204; total expenditures of \$2,320,167, and net income of \$1,210,037.

OIL PRICES UP

PITTSBURGH—The Producers & Refiners Oil Company this morning made a further advance of 5 cents a barrel in its purchasing price for Pennsylvania crude oil, making the price \$1.67.

CHICAGO REPORTS BUSINESS MAKING FURTHER HEADWAY

CHICAGO—Board of Trade men look for a great crop season, as do bankers, railroad managers and business men in general.

Structural work in May was almost as heavy as in any previous month, if not heavier, and many important contracts are pending. There were filed here last week 119 building permits for \$1,500,000, or four times as much as a year ago.

Land values have appreciated steadily here. Only comparison is world's fair period, which was marked by excited speculation, not in evidence now. Local traction travel is nearly 10 per cent above a year ago, its biggest increases scored by lines traversing manufacturing districts.

One cause of gain in traction earnings when country's steam road travel is off is the growing popularity of Chicago as a convention city. Including the Republican national convention, there will be 18 conventions held here in June. Unification of traction lines has reduced expenses relatively as much as increase in patronage.

Least satisfactory feature here is dull, soft money market. Bank clearings for weeks have shown increases ranging from 3½ per cent to 4½ per cent. Grain speculation explains something, but real explanation is Chicago's banking growth as the West's banking center. There is little demand for or supply of commercial paper, which finds market much duller than several weeks ago, when pretty fair volume of credits was placed. Banks are well loaned up and agriculture has first call on funds, here and in the interior. Borrowers object to bunching maturities in autumn, as lenders wish. Not much change is expected until late summer.

AVERAGE SPOT COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK—Spot cotton last month reached the highest average since August, 1911. During May prices showed no marked tendency to decline on crop conditions or any other influences to which the market for all crop deliveries was subjected. On the contrary, there was some further advance. The month's average of the New York exchange for 26 days of trading was 11.62 cents a pound. The April average was 11.57. That of May, 1911, was 15.80 cents, compared with 15.45 for 1910, and 11.31 for April, 1909.

Below are monthly averages for the periods indicated:

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
January.....	9.25	14.90	14.87	9.67	9.17
February.....	10.34	14.30	14.84	9.82	11.23
March.....	10.63	14.53	15.05	9.77	11.01
April.....	11.57	14.85	15.10	10.49	10.17
May.....	11.62	15.80	15.45	11.31	10.92
June.....	12.42	15.10	11.51	11.63	
July.....	12.97	15.74	12.45	11.01	
August.....	12.53	16.27	12.75	10.20	
September.....	11.28	13.36	13.00	9.29	
October.....	9.63	14.88	13.95	9.24	
November.....	9.43	14.77	14.77	9.40	
December.....	9.37	15.07	15.25	9.23	

MISSOURI ZINC AND LEAD SALES

JOPLIN, Mo.—The high price of zinc sulphide ore last week was \$61, the base per ton of 60 per cent zinc is \$54 to \$58.50. Zinc silicate sold from \$27 to \$30 per ton of 40 per cent zinc. The average price all grades was \$54.44.

The high price of lead ore was \$56 and the average price all grades was \$52.84 per ton.

The zinc ore market was higher again last week by 50 cents over the previous week. It is rumored that a \$50 base was paid in one instance; this was on high grade ore. The second and lower grades were very strong at a \$2 rate over the previous week. It seems that each week brings a stronger market and just where it is going to stop no one knows. Lead ore remained at about the same prices as previous week and shipment was a heavy one.

With its intrinsic value and large earning power the stock has never been distributed to any great extent. No list of stockholders has been obtainable since the stock dividend. At that time the McCormicks held 52½ per cent of the stock, both common and preferred, the Deeringes less than 20 per cent, the Morgan interests including George W. Perkins a little less than the Deeringes, other Harvester interests 6 per cent, and the balance of about 4½ per cent, or \$6,200,000 was in the hands of the public.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXPORTS LARGER

Despatches state that production of wool from Victoria, Australia, amounted to 110,000,000 pounds in the past season, compared with 101,803,000 pounds a year ago. Average weight of an Australian sheep's fleece was 7.28 pounds, as against 6.90 pounds preceding year.

From July 1, 1911, to April 30 last, there were exported from Australia 1,878,000 bales, an increase of 42,000 bales compared with corresponding figures for previous year.

But from New Zealand 430,000 bales were shipped, a decrease of 20,000 bales compared with previous year.

ESTIMATED COTTON YIELD

NEW YORK—Theodore H. Price says that, assuming the decrease in acreage to be 74-10 per cent and conditions of weather and development hereafter identical with last year, the government report indicates a cotton crop of 12,916,000 bales.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS ABOUT TWENTY PER CENT

NEW YORK—Additional reports from industrial corporations bear out the earlier statements to the effect that improvement in business compared with a year ago amounted to about 20 per cent on the average. Crop news continues favorable; there has been no let-up in steel activity and copper has advanced to 17 cents a pound, the highest level reached in the current upward movement. Improved weather has stimulated activity in many industrial lines.

United States Steel will publish its May unfilled tonnage statement on the tenth of this month and an increase of 100,000 tons is anticipated. Copper Producers' statement for May, to be issued the latter part of this week, may show a decrease in surplus stocks of from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds. Government crop reports are also expected to show an improvement. Political developments are creating less anxiety than expected and consensus of opinion in industrial circles is that there will be no serious interruption to business in 1912, unless the year's crop reports turn out badly.

The merger of the Goodrich and Diamond Rubber Companies is the real "live" news in the rubber world and there are many who believe that when this merger has become a fact it is going to come pretty near to working a revolution in the tire manufacturing field. The merger will mean two big tire companies, United States Rubber Company through its large tire subsidiaries, and B. F. Goodrich Company with another, the Goodyear Tire & Tube Rubber Company, running a close third with a business heavy enough always to cause the two giants some little anxiety. The latter, in line with its stronger competitors, has announced a heavy capital increase.

Intercontinental Rubber Company is having its own troubles because of the Mexican difficulties. So far as its contracts go the company was never in as strong a position as today, but while these orders would permit of the working of the Torreón plant at capacity the revolution has cut the output in half. Lighting, heat and power companies, both gas and electric, are showing consistently steady gains this year.

Air brake companies find themselves in much the same position as other equipment companies. Business with them has expanded 100 per cent, as compared with the first four or five months of 1911. Their business as yet, however, cannot be considered better than normal. American Writing Paper business has shown an increase over that booked last year, with higher prices being received for its many high-grade products. Both the common and preferred stocks have shown strength lately, advancing to high records. Increased production together with higher prices should be reflected in larger earnings the coming year.

Eastern Kodak Company is doing the largest volume of business in its history. Earnings have shown a steady increase for many years. It is not manufacture of kodaks alone which has brought about growth of business but a practical monopoly of the manufacture of the best films for moving pictures. Gross earnings for 1911 were \$1,649,269, compared with \$4,013,913 in 1905. The Eastern Company is now manufacturing approximately 250,000,000 feet of film a year, and, no doubt, this will be increased as the moving picture business is growing yearly.

STEEL BUSINESS IN PENNSYLVANIA

NEW YORK—Theodore Morgan of Sharon, Pa., a retired steel man, says: "Two weeks ago the steel mills in Sharon, largely owned by the Steel Corporation, paid a record price for two weeks of \$300,000, or at the rate of \$720,000 per year. Naturally this gives a feeling of optimism that political conditions cannot affect."

"Stocks of almost every commodity are practically exhausted and replenishing of them will insure prosperity for some time. I look for excellent steel conditions for the remainder of this year and for next year to be a record-breaker."

FILIPINOS VOTE FOR NATIONALISTS

NEW YORK—A Manila message to the New York Times says that the general insular elections in the Philippines have been held.

The indications are that the Nationalists captured a large majority of the Assembly seats and the provincial offices. The most striking features of the election were the number of candidates and the large expenditure of money in the campaign.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges.....	\$23,971,079	\$25,418,672
Balances.....	1,405,769	831,143
United States sub treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$24,205		

NEW WOOLS COMING FORWARD IN AMPLE SUPPLY TO MARKET

Demand Here Is Moderate, and the Chief Feature of the Situation, Aside From Current Arrivals, Is Sustained Firmness of Quotations for Clips in the West

Forwarding of new territory wools to this market is increasing, and considerable foreign stock has arrived lately also, so that there is no lack of supplies to meet current demand, which continues of moderate volume.

The chief feature of the trade is the sustained firmness of the primary markets. This applies to both foreign and domestic wools, and tends to induce extreme conservatism on the part of representatives of eastern wool merchants, although some of the prices reported to have been paid in the West are higher than many dealers regard as within the limits of safety.

Much depends upon the political development of the next few weeks. In the event of the passage by Congress of a compromise wool schedule, lowering the duties, some of the prices paid thus far will look rather high, and it will be impossible to dispose of holdings at a profit unless sufficient time is allowed for the marketing of this season's yield before the measure goes into effect.

Most of the clips secured recently on Boston account in the territory wool sections are estimated to cost around 30 to 35 cents, secured basis, and wools of similar quality will not at present fetch much above that range here. Inasmuch as the bulk of the old clips has been cleaned up and earlier new wool receipts not yet sold are strongly held, because of the strength in growing sections, it looks as if higher prices might rule here in a short time on the arrivals that are coming to hand.

Similar conditions prevail in fleece wools, which are held by growers for what are regarded as extreme prices.

The strength of imported crossbreds gives encouragement to holders of domestic fleeces, however, and the market is firm, although no advance has yet been established here. Ohio fine washed delaine continues to be quoted at 30 cents, with fine unwashed at 25 cents, and Ohio XX is nominally 28 cents.

South American wools, which have been in better supply this year than last, have sold very well to date. Cargoes of stock bought at the London sales on American account have also come on this market quite freely in the past few weeks and have sold fairly well. Argentine Lincolns bring around 30¢-30½¢, Australian 70s are at 25¢, and on the secured basis of 82 cents, with 64s at 80 cents.

In a general way it is still a waiting market, although duplicate orders for fall lines are booked to an encouraging extent in the goods market, and demand for the spring of 1913 promises to be favorable. These factors presage a fair amount of activity and continued good demand for wool. For the spring of 1913, as well as for duplicate fall and winter men's wear fabrics, somewhat higher prices are asked and obtained, on account of the higher wage cost of production.

Carpet wools are very firm. Supplies are light, especially of China wools, and the prospects are not very promising for a larger movement from that country during the summer. Demand for the finished product in both carpets and rugs is only moderate.

All foreign wool markets are extremely firm and mills abroad are busy, with good orders.

RHODE ISLAND COAL'S PLANS

Over 85 per cent of the stockholders of the Rhode Island Coal Company have availed themselves of the opportunity of subscribing at \$1 per share for the same amount of stock in the new company as they formerly held in the old, and have paid the first instalment of 25 cents called May 15. The time for making this payment has been extended to June 10, and all stock on which the assessment remains unpaid at that time will be taken by responsible underwriters, which assures the success of the reorganization plan.

In a circular to stockholders and creditors of the Rhode Island Coal Company, Charles B. Jopp, Edward Page and Herbert A. Tucker, members of the protective committee, state:

"The conditions say far as possible regarding capitalization, conservative management, etc., as outlined in our letter of April 25, having been complied with, we beg to inform you that the protective committee is herewith dissolved."

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is without important demand or new feature and the market remains quiet with the quotation unchanged at 47½¢, ex-yard.

Rosin—Dealers report the general market tame and uninteresting with only a limited routine jobbing movement into consuming channels, but quotations remain without important change. The B 67.5, D 72.0, E 74.5, F 76.5, G 86.5, H 87.0, I 87.5, K 87.0, M 88.0, N 88.0, W 88.15, WW 88.20.

Tar and pitch—Business is light and chiefly in jobbing parcels and quotations are unchanged at \$3.10 to \$3.75 for tar and \$4.62 to \$5.00 for pitch.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 34s. 6d.; rosin common 16s. 4½d.

LONDON—Turpentine steady at 35s.; rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s. 6d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s. 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, steady at \$6.05. Spirits machine steady at 43½¢. Turpentine firm at \$7.90; hard \$2.25; soft \$4; virgin \$4.50.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

The features of Francis Henshaw & Co.'s auction sales held today were: 5 Massachusetts Mills in Georgia 98½¢, 3¼¢; 2 Hamilton Manufacturing Co., 93¢, dec. 2.

The features of R. L. Day & Co.'s auction sales were: 2 Merchants National Bank 300@290 up 8½¢@7½¢.

Six Massachusetts Mills in Georgia 98½¢, dec. 3¼¢; 2 Middlesex Company common 70, off 5¼¢, 50 Hamilton Manufacturing Company 86½¢@86¢, 1¼¢@1¢; 5 Northern Railroad, N. H., 139¢.

SUMMER SCHOOL TO BE OPENED

ROCKLAND, Mass.—The school committee has decided to open a summer school in the Lincoln school. The school will open July 9 and close Aug. 16.

DOMINION COAL'S MAY OUTPUT

SIDNEY, N. S.—The approximate output of the Dominion Coal Co. last month was 386,000 tons.

PRESIDENT VAIL ON SITUATION

LONDON—Theodore N. Vail, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, sailed for New York today on the Olympic. Mr. Vail states that the financial situation in the United States is very good and there is more money in use than ever before, no strain on credit and comparatively little speculation. Business, he believes, is cutting loose from politics.

"If it were not for politics," Mr. Vail said, "I think we would now see the most prosperous time in the history of our country. A good sign is seen in the fact that shippers are consenting to an increase in freight rates."

Mr. Vail said that despite who is elected President, he believes that the United States will have more good times in the next four or five years.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

FRISCO LINES
Frisco..... Increase
Operating revenue..... \$2,500,000 \$2,222,8

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PALESTINE EXHIBITION AIMED
TO HELP JEWS OF JERUSALEM

London Is Attracted by Picturesque Display of Work Done by the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts and the Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A most interesting and instructive exhibition was held recently at the Portman rooms, showing the work done by the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts, founded by Professor Boris Schatz, and the Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls, both situated in Jerusalem. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the promotion of the industrial life of Jews and Jewesses in Jerusalem.

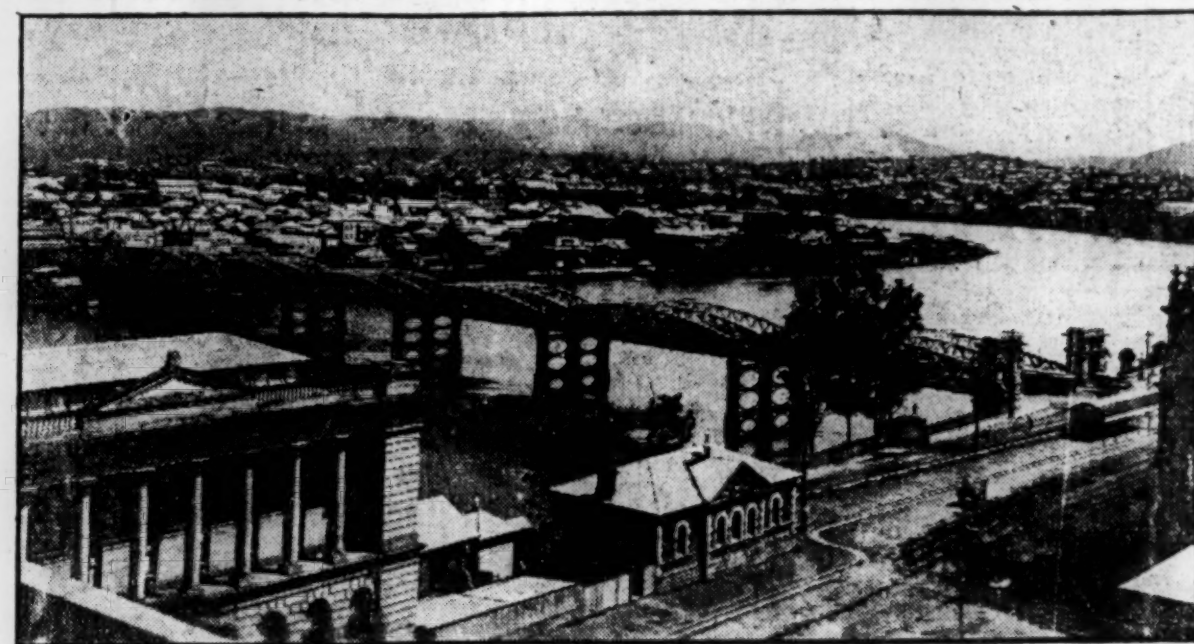
The exhibition represented a street in Jerusalem with stalls in the guise of eastern shops, and the stall holders were arrayed in eastern costumes, which added a great attraction to the scene, since all the dresses were of great beauty and exact copies of costumes worn in Palestine.

At the stalls where the work of the Bezalel school was exhibited Prof. Boris Schatz himself personally superintended the sale, and gave the following information with respect to the school, which was founded by him about six years ago: His great idea for years, he said, had been in some practical way to help to further the welfare of his country-

men and countrywomen in Jerusalem. After elaborating various plans which came to nothing, he finally thought of a scheme for establishing an industrial school for boys and girls in Jerusalem, where they could be taught the Hebrew and English languages and different branches of art. Theodore Herzl, to whom he submitted the idea, asked him what he intended to call the school. He replied, "Bezalel," after the first Jewish artist who built the temple in the wilderness.

Thirteen kinds of work are carried on in the school, including carpet and lace making, metal and silver filigree work, carving in wood and ivory, lithography and basket furniture making. The Evelina de Rothschild school has 600 girls. These are taught Hebrew, English and Arabic, which enables them when their education is finished to be sent out as domestic servants to America, South Africa and Egypt. They are taught lace making and oriental embroidery, one department of their work being the making of epaulettes for the Turkish officials. The articles produced by both schools are sold at a fair price so as to command a ready sale.

BULK OIL STORES PROPOSED FOR BRISBANE



(Copyright; reproduced by permission of the department of agriculture and stock, Brisbane)
Brisbane river, with handsome Victoria bridge spanning it, whose banks may be looked on as suitable for big storage scheme

PROPORTIONAL PLAN
OF REPRESENTATION
URGED FOR IRELAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Proportional Representation Society held its meeting recently at the Caxton hall, Westminster. Earl Grey was in the chair and was supported by Lord Macdonnell, Lord Courtney of Penwith, F. E. Smith, K. C., and other members of Parliament.

Earl Grey in his opening speech said that it was generally agreed that the principle of a sound, honest, and fair democracy required equal representation of equal bodies of opinion. The opposition to the present system was based on the distorted caricature of the electoral body which it produced. A further reason for supporting proportional representation was that it conferred on the individual electoral freedom of choice as to the exercise of his vote, and did not compel many to throw away their votes.

F. E. Smith addressed the meeting and brought before his audience the wide importance of proportional representation inasmuch as it affected the constitution of the House of Commons, which should ever faithfully mirror the opinion of the country. The greatest mistake any government could be guilty of was to ignore the feelings of the minority. Proportional representation gave more promise than the existing system that men of independent views would be returned to the House. To him that seemed almost the vital part of the whole question. Party government presented anomalies and difficulties, and this being so it was essential to prevent the individual member of Parliament from becoming a slave of the party organization.

Lord Macdonnell proposed a resolution expressing regret that no provision for the representation of minorities by direct election was made in the government bill. It was true that at present a line of cleavage separated two sections of the Irish people, but final unity of opinion would greatly depend on full opportunity being given for the smaller part of the country to express their views.

The resolution was seconded by Alexander Wilson of Belfast and was carried unanimously.

TRAIN STOPPED FOR A LOST HAT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The story of a man who stopped a train, running at full speed between Nassington and Kingscliff, by pulling the communication cord is told very simply in a morning paper. He had, merely, called upon the kindness of the guard and engine driver to sympathize with him, and if possible recover for him, a hat which had blown out of the window as the train sped along. The paper, simply announcing that on hearing the cause of the alarm signal "the train proceeded," probably deprives the world of the best part of the story. Did the officials say anything sympathetic, did they recover the lost hat, or did they simply drive away without a word. The answer to these questions would probably contain the cream of the narrative.

ZOO IS GIVEN EUROPEAN BISON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The newest arrivals at the zoological gardens are a pair of young specimens of the European species of bison. These animals have been presented by the Duke of Bedford, the president of the Zoological Association. The bison have been lodged side by side with the American bison, and visitors will have the opportunity of comparing the eastern and western types of an animal which formerly ranged in millions over North America and Europe. In Europe the sole survivors of the race are found in the primeval forests of Lithuania, Wallachia and the Caucasus, where they are carefully preserved by the orders of the Russian government.

QUEEN VICTORIA
STATUE PLACED
IN CASTLE HALL

(Special to the Monitor)
WINCHESTER, England—Statues commemorating of sovereigns figure in most of the cities of England and their erection and unveiling are events which exceed perhaps for a tablet are left unrecorded. The statue of Queen Victoria, which has been unveiled at Winchester recently by the Princess Henry of Battenberg has the distinction of having been twice unveiled and by two daughters of the Queen-Emperess.

This curious fact recalls the time of the first unveiling by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and of the series of unfortunate incidents which led to the removal of the statue to a corner of Winchester Castle yard, of its subsequent placing in the Abbey gardens in a position where the sun never shone on its face and where the exquisite detail of the work was lost in shadow. Then occurred the Alfred millenary; and the erection of the gigantic Alfred statue a few yards away from that of the Queen led to the proposal by the Rev. G. A. Seymour to erect a canopy over the statue.

This plan was never carried into effect but after several years the public works committee of the county council, with the advice of the president of the Royal Academy and of T. G. Jackson, R. A., reported the position of the statue in the Abbey gardens to be unsuitable, and declared that in their estimation the statue was more suited to an indoor light. They recommended that it should be placed in the Castle Hall which was where Mr. Gilbert himself had wished it placed 25 years before.

The son of the donor, W. Ingham Whitaker, then offered to take such steps as were necessary to complete the work, provided it should be placed in Castle Hall. Mr. Gilbert, who was then in Bruges, found that he had in his possession figures that were originally meant for the statue. The addition of these, with some minute figures bearing a scroll, to the bronze socle of the statue, completed the work, and it now stands in its rightful place in the great hall of the castle where kings of England have sat in state, where Anselm and Walkelin contested the claims of king and pope, and where Parliament has met.

FRENCH CLUB IS
OXFORD PROJECT

(Special to the Monitor)
OXFORD, England—A German society has been established with great success in Oxford, and now the university is to have a French club with permanent premises, a reading room, and library devoted to modern French literature. The French minister for education is showing an active interest in the formation of this.

There are to be two classes of membership: reading room membership and active membership. For the latter class there are to be "weekly meetings in French of an informal nature," and it is hoped to arrange a series of lectures which will be open to all members on French subjects. Though the club is primarily intended for University men, membership will not be necessarily confined to them.

WOMEN AIDING TEMPERANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWCASTLE, England—A meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association Council was held at Newcastle, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle being in the chair. The membership is now 155,000, an increase of nearly 10,000 for the year.

TEN YEARS' FIGURES
SET FORTH GROWTH
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Some striking figures, affording substantial evidence of the progress of South Australia during the last 10 years, have recently been published.

The statement shows that the state revenue increased from £2,829,212 in 1900-1 to £4,181,472 in 1910-11; railway revenue from £1,236,616 to £2,015,182; railway passenger journeys from 8,863,632 to 16,619,933; goods carried on railways from 1,628,444 tons to 2,731,337 tons; imports from £7,371,588 to £11,335,669; exports from £8,015,889 to £12,646,701; value of wheat produced from £1,635,938 to £4,209,611; letters posted from 21,401,318 to 28,979,182, and number of persons employed in factories from 18,049 to 27,010.

The statistics relating to the total value of the wheat yield during the last 10 years as compared with the previous decade bear eloquent testimony to the expansion of the agricultural industry. From 1901-2 to 1910-11 inclusive the value of the wheat produced exceeded that of the preceding 10 years by nearly £19,000,000, the figures being: 1891-2 to 1900-1, £11,937,447; 1901-2 to 1910-11, £30,792,523.

POPPY GROWTH IN
CHINA DEPLORED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is perhaps not surprising that in the confusion and relaxation in the enforcement of law which are apt to attend so complete an upheaval as has recently taken place in China, some of the measures which had found their way to the statute book should be disregarded. That this is the case with the regulations which have for some time past effectually stemmed the growth of the poppy in many provinces of the Chinese empire is a fact to be deplored. If persisted in it may have more far reaching effects than would appear at first sight, for the opium policy of India is dependent on the good faith of the Chinese in the suppression of their output.

WORLD IS BUYING
QUEENSLAND WOOL

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—During the month of March 3099 bales of wool were exported from Brisbane to the United Kingdom, 1315 bales to Belgium, 2207 to France, 4623 to Germany, and 20 to America, making a total of 11,104. From Rockhampton 2658 bales were exported to the United Kingdom, and from Townsville 304.

ITALY'S FRANCHISE TO BE WIDER

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—No serious opposition has been offered to the electoral reform bill, the debate on which has now closed, and it is regarded as certain in official quarters, that its passage is assured. To judge from Signor Giolitti's speech, and from its reception in the Chamber, the many amendments which had been mooted will in all probability not be brought forward, or if brought forward will certainly not be pressed. As the result of the new measure, at the next general election, the number of voters will be raised from 3,000,000 to nearly 8,000,000.

BLACK WATCH GIVES COLORS
TO CATHEDRAL FOR KEEPING

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The presentation of the old colors of the second battalion of the Black Watch for preservation in St. Giles cathedral was the occasion of an impressive ceremony. The regiment is actually in Calcutta, but the old forty-second, now stationed in Edinburgh castle, represented the regiment at the service. Colonel Rose, commanding the first battalion, also attended with 400 of his men.

Among the congregation were Gen. Sir M. Bruce Hamilton, Brig.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury Williams, Maj. Wolfe Murray and others of the Scottish headquarters staff. The second battalion of the Black Watch received their new colors at the hands of the King during his recent visit to India, and it was the wish of Colonel Campbell that the old

colors should be sent home to St. Giles cathedral.

Dr. Williamson in his address said that they were to receive the colors of a regiment whose name and history were the pride and glory of the Scottish race. In a field near Aberfeldy 170 years ago the Black Watch, so named from the hue of its tarts, had first paraded, and within five years of that day its glorious career was opened on the famous field of Fontenoy. It was then that had been struck the distinctive note of impetuous bravery which marked the whole career of the regiment and to which was added a record of steadfast endurance and unquenchable loyalty.

The address ended, the guard of honor formed up, and to the strains of "Lochaber No More" played by the pipers, marched up the nave and handed the colors for safe keeping to Dr. Williamson within the cathedral.

LIBERAL DAILIES IN LONDON
ARE NOW REDUCED TO FOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An amalgamation of no little interest has taken place between two London Liberal dailies, the Daily News and the Morning Leader. The paper which has resulted from this amalgamation will be known as the Daily News and Leader. The Morning Leader was started in 1892 by the Star Newspaper Company, and in 1909 the ordinary shares of the company were bought up in equal parts by Messrs. Cadbury, who had already acquired the Daily News in 1903, and Messrs. Rowntree, and since then the two newspapers have been managed to some extent in combination. Recently Messrs. Rowntree retired and their interests in the papers were acquired by Messrs. Cadbury, who like them, are well known cocoa manufacturers, and the latter family now own the combined newspaper together with what has been practically the Morning Leader's evening issue, the Star.

By the recent amalgamation the number of London Liberal dailies has been reduced to four, the Daily News and Leader, the Star, the Daily Chronicle and the Westminster Gazette. Of these the Westminster Gazette alone is a penny paper, a distinction it at one time shared with the Tribune, a Liberal newspaper which had a comparatively brief existence. The other three are halfpenny papers.

The Conservative daily press, on the other hand, numbers as many as 14 papers, of which five are halfpenny papers. One of these, the Daily Mail, claims to have the largest circulation in the British Isles.

AEROPLANE USES
ROTATING WING
TO FLY CHANNEL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Cross-channel flights are becoming of such frequent occurrence that it will soon be unnecessary to chronicle them at all. The recent crossing, however, from France to England made by the Italian aviator Jules Nardini, was remarkable in one respect, namely that the aeroplane on which the flight was made had instead of the usual propeller a rotating wing which has the effect of drawing the machine along by air suction. The machine was, it may be mentioned, a Deperdussin monoplane with a 50 horse power Gnome engine.

Nardini left the French coast at Calais, with the idea of reaching Dover, but owing to the failure of his compass he landed at Deal, from which place, after having breakfasted he flew the remaining distance to Dover, following the line of the coast.

HYMN SUNG IN PARIS STREETS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Over 50,000 copies of a French translation of the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," have recently been sold in Paris. "Plus pres de Toi, O mon Dieu" is even sung by groups of people in the streets after the manner of popular airs.

MEDALS GIVEN
TO GEOGRAPHERS
ON ANNIVERSARY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Lord Curzon was supported by a distinguished assembly at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Geographical Society. The chief guests were the prime minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The occasion was marked by the presentation of medals to Charles Montagu Doughty, to Douglas Carruthers and to Sir George Darwin. The founder's medal was bestowed on Mr. Doughty "for his great and enduring service to geographical knowledge by his remarkable exploration of Arabia"; the patron's medal on Mr. Carruthers for scientific work both as geographer and naturalist in the special expedition to Mount Ruwenzori. To Sir George Darwin, the leading authority on tides, was awarded the Victoria medal.

Brilliant speeches by Lord Curzon and the prime minister were followed by a reference by Lord Curzon to his scheme for obtaining better quarters for the society. A sum of £23,000 was now available as purchase money, and directly the site was finally fixed upon they would be able to commence to erect a building which would be more commodious and dignified than their present accommodation.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER
BREAKS RELATIONS
WITH M. DE JUSTH

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria-Hungary—The position in Hungary has entered on yet another phase. Dr. Lukacs, the Hungarian premier, having failed to come to an agreement with the Justh party, has broken off all relations with M. de Justh, and an early dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament is looked for.

M. de Justh declares that Dr. Lukacs' proposals in regard to franchise reform are as entirely inadequate as those proposed by Count Khuen-Hedervary. The Justh group will therefore continue its obstruction to the army bill and the crisis of a few weeks ago is renewed with all the possibilities of a threatened abdication.

One curious fact, not very difficult to explain, has emerged out of the futile negotiations, namely the increasing popularity in Austria of M. de Justh. This popularity is due no doubt, in a measure, to the fact that it is fully realized in Austria, as it is in Hungary, that the institution of anything approaching universal suffrage in that kingdom would result in the immediate extinction of the Magyar oligarchy; but while this is true, the growing popularity of M. de Justh is also, to no little extent, due to the fact that he is coming to be recognized as a man whose patriotic disinterestedness is entirely above suspicion.

Hungary, as a whole, possesses a Legislature, the enlightenment of which compares favorably with any in Europe; nevertheless its politicians have always been actuated far more by motives of antagonism to Austria than by a desire for the welfare of the monarchy as a whole. This is fully recognized in Austria, and M. de Justh's freedom from such bias easily explains the favor in which he is held in that country. It is quite evident that the adoption of M. de Justh's proposals is the only really patriotic Hungarian policy, and is the last chance of the Magyars to retain the loyalty of the non-Magyars for the Hungarian kingdom.

KIEL REGATTA
TO BE ATTRACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The influx of foreign visitors at the Kiel regatta will be greater than ever before. In addition to the Kaiser's many guests, who will include a number of Americans and Englishmen, the Royal Thames Yacht Club is sending a special steamer, with some 250 members, for the Kiel week.

A Dutch steamer will convey 700 visitors from Amsterdam to Kiel, and from Scandinavia a large number of yachtsmen will participate in the racing. The new Zeppelin airship, Victoria Luise, goes to Kiel for regatta week in June, by the Kaiser's special wish, and will undertake passenger trips.

EAST COAST DOCK
COSTS £1,500,000

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A new deep-water dock, which is said to be the finest on the east coast, has just been opened to shipping at Immingham, near Grimsby. It has taken nearly six years to build and has cost £1,500,000. The port is likely to take a prominent part in the coal trade, and the boats on the dock are capable of loading 65,000 tons in a twelve hours day. It is possible that King George may visit the dock during the autumn and personally declare it open.

INDIVIDUAL BILL
TO GRANT WOMEN
VOTE IS STOPPED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A fresh attempt was made recently to introduce a bill with the object of enabling women to be enrolled as electors and to vote at parliamentary elections, by Mr. Lansbury, the Labor member for Bow and Bromley. The speaker, however, ruled against the introduction of the bill on the ground that the rejection of the conciliation bill, which took place recently, forbade the discussion of any measure of the same nature this session.

The action of Mr. Lansbury in bringing forward this bill caused anxiety in some quarters, as it was feared that the speaker's ruling might jeopardize the women's amendment to the government suffrage bill. The ruling, however, is confined solely to individual women's suffrage bills.

COMING OF SPRING
CELEBRATED IN
CONSTANTINOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—There is, in Constantinople, a double celebration of the first of May, for a considerable portion of the population still count time according to the old calendar and is therefore, according to western ideas, thirteen days behindhand in all its doings.

The Greeks keep May day with quaint observance, and many a house hung with wreath of fresh blossoms over the entrance to greet each visitor with a promise of spring.

In the English high school for girls the ceremony of the crowning of the queen of the May was enacted amidst the usual scenes of happiness and an abundance of floral decorations.

FRENCH AIRMAN
FLIES 438 MILES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Lieutenant de Briey, the military airman, piloting a Deperdussin monoplane fitted with a Gnome motor, flew recently from St. Cyr to Rheims and back, following a circuitous route both on the outward and homeward flights. The outward journey was accomplished with only two descents which were made to refill the petrol tank, but the return journey was achieved in one uninterrupted flight. The total distance covered was about 438 miles and the average speed was 50 miles an hour.

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THE HOME FORUM

FREE SPEECH AND AUTHORITY

THE balance between freedom of speech and authoritative statement is marked by Dr. Wenzel of the University of Michigan in his contribution to the recent discussion on free speech for college professors in the New York Post. He finds that their place of regard in the community should make them chary of expressing mere opinion. They should know whereof they speak and be sure that they know. He says:

To pose as an authority—whether this position be taken consciously or attributed to one by others—in a question outside one's academic competence is, of course, to enact a lie. For my own part, when I am subjected to criticism for public pronouncements, I desire to be in a position to reply to my detractors with those inconvenient queries—What do you know about it? How many years of your life have you devoted to the investigation of the subject?

Thus, when in an editorial my own state has to bear no odium for its publication—attacking a book of mine, I find 11 gross blunders on elementary matters of fact fundamental to the theme, and 27 bits of fatuous misrepresentation, I, the humble Samaritan, go down justified rather than this frenetic Pharisee. It is barely conceivable that I may know more about strikes, and trusts, and the essential nature of gov-

ernment, than the average citizen. None of the less, I should be sorry to presume to instruct my fellows about them, for I have not given these affairs special attention.

Nevertheless, were I to forget myself so far as to intrude, there is no doubt that the average man would scent authority where it has no jot or tittle of foundation. So, I keep still, and hold, moreover, that this is the sole just course. Nor do I feel my "freedom" anywise compromised.

One Girl's Vacation Earning

"Two summers ago I passed a very happy vacation, paid every dollar of expense and had my afternoons free," said an athletic young college woman, as quoted in the New York Sun. "I had a class of children and taught them various sorts of sports, such as swimming, tennis, rowing and croquet, when the weather was fine. On rainy days I substituted basketball and folk dancing. It was at a seaside resort where there are two large hotels and a number of cottages."

"My hours were from 8 a. m. to noon and I opened my class with two children, a boy and a girl. The number jumped to a baker's dozen the third day. At the height of the season I had 28, just as many as I could manage with the assistance of three nursemaids. I had put my limit at 25."

"My class was popular because the children enjoyed themselves and because their parents knew they were in safe hands. In the majority of instances I really took the children off their hands for the entire morning. It was almost like bringing a summer camp to children, yet allowing them to live with home surroundings."

"My charges were \$1.50 a week, and I feel that the children got the worth of their money. All of them learned to swim, larger ones learned to play tennis fairly well and the majority also were able to play fair games of basketball and to row with some skill. All took part in the folk dances and tried their hands at croquet."

"My gain was a pleasant summer in a high class hotel among charming people. I paid all my bills and returned to college with nearly \$300 more than I had when I began the vacation. I recommend such work to girls who have taken a course in gym work, are good swimmers, are fond of tennis and know how to handle the oar."

Helpful Affair

"Usually the graduates fire a lot of oratory at the committee and the committee hands the graduates a lot of advice. But we had something new at the commencement last night."

"How was that?"

"The valedictorian said he wanted work, and the gentleman presiding gave him a job."—Louisville Courier Journal.

The Gospel

I AM not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, because it is true. This is my first reason. The religion is true, and no consideration but this could induce me to defend it. I adopt it, not because it is popular, for false and ruinous systems have enjoyed equal reputation; nor because it is thought to uphold the order of society, for I believe that nothing but truth can be permanently useful. It is true; and I say this not lightly, but after deliberate examination.—William Ellery Channing.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Party at Charles Dickens' House

Lady Ritchie, daughter of the great writer, Thackeray, tells a story of a children's party at the house of Charles Dickens, another great writer who was always friends with children, both inside and outside of his books. She says:

Only this much I do remember very clearly, that we had dined and supped and danced again; and that we were all standing in a hall lighted and hung with bunches of green, and as I have said, everything seemed altogether magnificent and important, more magnificent and important every minute, as the evening went on, and more people kept arriving.

The hall was crowded and the broad staircase was lined with little boys—thousands of little boys whose heads and legs and arms were waving about together. They were making a great noise, and shouting, and the eldest son of the house seemed to be marshaling them.

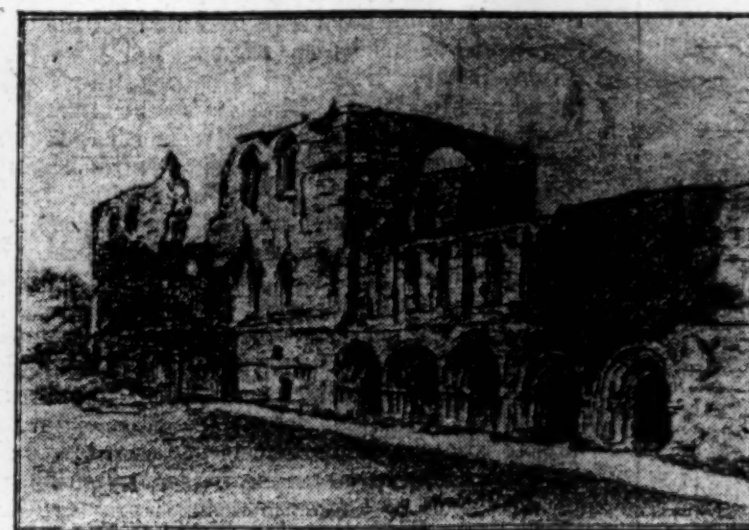
Presently their noise became a cheer, and then another, and we looked up and saw that our own father had come to fetch us, and that his white head was there above the others; then came a third final ringing cheer, and some one went up to him—it was Mr. Dickens

OF all the relics of the past, of which there is such an abundance in Great Britain, the old abbeys are undoubtedly the most striking. Their noble proportions, combined with the exquisite craftsmanship displayed, compel our admiration, when we consider that they were reared in an age so rude that the various rudiments of education were unknown except to a very few, and when the dwellings of the common people were little better than hovels.

One of the best known of the abbeys in the north of England is Furness Abbey, which was founded in 1127 by Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, who afterward became King of England. As time wore on the abbey became extremely wealthy, and rich and poor bestowed upon the monks their gifts of lands and money to such an extent that, in the reign of Edward I, the revenue amounted to a sum equal to £18,000 (\$90,000) at the present day. This sum gradually dwindled down as time went on, but at its dissolution in 1537 the income was equal to £2000 (\$45,000).

The abbey in consequence became so powerful that before long he held undisputed sway in all that portion of England. Some idea of his power may be gathered from the fact that he found it necessary to keep quite a small army of retainers and armed followers for the maintenance of his prerogatives as well as for the defense of that portion of the coast.

After the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII, in 1537, the beautiful abbey was deserted and began to decay. If this had been left for time alone to accomplish there is little doubt that Furness Abbey would not now be in such a state of ruin. Much stone-work has, however, been carried away from time to time for building purposes, and most of the parish churches in the vicinity contain material from this source. For example, the beautiful chancel window from the abbey is now to



(Drawn for the Monitor by Bertie Howarth)
CLOISTERS OF FURNESS ABBEY, ENGLAND

be found in the parish church at Bowshay Windermere.

The present proprietors, the Devonshire family, take the greatest interest in the ruins and every measure is being taken to insure their preservation.

The ruins stand in grounds covering nearly 60 acres. Some idea of the imposing appearance of the buildings may be gathered from the fact that the total length of the church was nearly 300 feet, and the width of the nave 65 feet. At the west end of the church are the remains of a lofty tower, the walls of which were 11 feet thick and were further strengthened by enormous buttresses. It is supposed that this tower is one of the most recent portions of the building, and probably dates to the early portion of the fifteenth century when the beautiful decorated style of architecture was giving place to the perpendicular.

The chancel must originally have been very fine. The east window was

47 feet high and was a magnificent specimen of the perpendicular style. Other interesting portions of the ruins are the conventual buildings, with their semi-circular arches, whose "dog-toothed" ornament proclaims them to be early English, and the chapter house, which contained almost as much ornamentation as the chancel itself. In olden times this room was a kind of state room or court house where the abbot conducted all his business and dispensed justice.

Surrounding the refectory court are the cloisters where the monks spent most of their time, and to the south of these was the frater, where they had their meals. One cannot visit the ruins of this vast abbey without realizing what a magnificent pile it must have been when at the height of its power, and marveling at the signs of its enormous wealth, which are seen on every hand. It is still charming even in its decay, and possesses a dignity and beauty which time has been unable to efface.

ADVANCEMENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FREQUENTLY the thought is voiced that the world is reaching a very high state of civilization; that much progress is being made along all lines and that one is fortunate to be alive in this century. This is true in a measure but much of this material progress contributes to almost everything except the longevity of men.

Architecture has improved buildings, engineering has facilitated transportation by land and sea, modern educational methods have brought the world's panorama to the home. All this and more has been accomplished, and yet man still continues to sin, suffer and die.

Truly may the educated and skillful say with Solomon. Then said I in my heart, as it happeneth to the fool, so it happeneth even unto me; and why was I then more wise? Then I said in my heart that this also is vanity. For there is no remembrance of the wise more than of the fool forever. Seeing that which now is in the days to come shall all be forgotten. And how dieth the wise man? As the fool.

The great Master of Galilee said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Why then does the wise man die like the fool? The only possible logical deduction is that his wisdom is not truly wise. It is here that Christian Science offers its aid to tired and disappointed humanity, showing it where true wisdom is to be found and offering proof in the healing of sin and disease.

that it has correctly interpreted the gospel of Jesus.

True advancement consists in spiritual understanding which restores man's birthright of dominion. The achievement of this great desideratum is the real business of life, and it is here that true advancement is to be measured.

It is a sad commentary upon twentieth century progress that amidst all the glory and achievement of magnificent undertakings man, the builder of it all, is less enduring than that which he fashions, and that his buildings of brick, steel and stone are but monuments to his skill and endeavor. The failure of all this so-called progress to satisfy and confer happiness on mankind is vividly set forth by the author of Ecclesiastes who declared, "Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on the labor that I had labored to do; and behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun."

Likewise did Paul, who was conversant with all skill and learning, recognize the inability of material progress to truly advance mankind, for he wrote the Corinthians: "And I brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God. For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified." Here we have the wise man mourning over the vanity of material achievement, and the great disciple proclaiming the remedy.

Here it may be pertinently asked, "If the teaching of Christ Jesus is the panacea for all fleshly ills, why have they not disappeared?" The world has known of this doctrine for many centuries. The phrase "known of this doctrine" announces the reason for failure. It is not sufficient to know "of" the Master's teaching, but it must be truly understood. This great need is being met in this century through the teaching of Christian Science, whose Discoverer, Mrs. Eddy, says:

"Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free. This is your divine right" (Science and Health, p. 227).

That which confers upon men the ability to master sin, sickness and death and restores the birthright of dominion is contributing to the real advancement of mankind. The chief business of life should be to gain spiritual understanding and when this understanding is fully assimilated man will be more ennobled than his works in brick and stone and the declaration of John will be realized, "The Son abideth forever." Here one may affirm that the Son referred to is Christ Jesus, but elsewhere John says, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be." This establishes the fact that the divine sonship now exists though unseen to mortal consciousness. Consequently, all true advancement must possess for its object the realization or recognition of this divine relationship.

This spiritual consciousness is not to be gained superficially. The knowledge

gained through mere material modes regards rather than accelerates one's spiritual growth. Of such knowledge the Bible declares "The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." On the other hand it declares where true wisdom may be found, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and the knowledge of the Holy is understanding. Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore, get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding."

How far have mortals drifted from this spiritual admonition! The great majority of them are busily engaged in piling up material treasures under the mistaken impression that these will make for happiness and contentment, only to find at last that they resolve themselves into ashes. And all the while the simple, easy way—the only way to true advancement is always at hand. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Until the searchlight of truth be directed upon the Principle underlying this command and promise, it may be considered impracticable and theoretical. But, thanks be to God, multitudes now know beyond all question or doubt that this declaration of the Master is most practical and may be proved by all who so desire. When mortals conclude to obey this rule of life, then will true advancement appear.

When any one has offended me I try to raise my soul so high that the offense cannot reach it.—Descartes.

PANSIES AND THEIR FRIENDS

THE gay little companies of pansies turning to look up at you from their baskets before the flower shops make a plea to be taken into the garden. The pansies as well as their remote neighbors, the dahlias, seem to have been first at the choice of colors, and to have picked out the velvet shades which even the roses may envy, says an enthusiast, reported in the Chicago Post, who continues:

If we only knew the secret of pansy culture we might call all the royal shades of purple, and red, and blue, and orange and bronze our own. But reflection tells us that a garden of pansies would be too much of a good thing, and we should be well content if we can secure a single bed or a border of persistent orchid bloom.

Pansies may have caught the tricks of fickleness from human association. They start out gloriously in the enthusiasm of spring and after creating a sensation in their pride dwindle to feeble plants, the wonderful flowers losing their style to become commonplace working pansies bent upon a sed manufacture.

My husband sowed Johnny-jump-ups all through our grass. Every one said it would spoil the lawn, but if you have watched our little grass plot since the crocuses came out, and the English daisies opened their pink petals, and now Johnny-jump-ups are found along the edges, you will know that a lawn may

by a perfect network of silvery lakes through which the traveler can voyage hundreds of miles into the interior. It is the home of a highly cultured and hospitable people, building great cities and conducting a flourishing commerce.

Physically, Finland resembles the great northwestern territory of Canada. It is a land of lakes, rivers and forests, and in both countries civilization is brought into close contact with the wild. Few countries in Europe offer such attractions to the traveler in search of beauty, freshness and rest. It is off the beaten track, yet the railway system is highly developed and the lake steamers provide a means of locomotion which makes the journey one of the most enjoyable parts of a holiday.—MacCollum Scott, in "Through Finland to St. Petersburg."

Solace

We shall still find solace—knowing what we have learnt to know.

Rich in true happiness if allowed to be Faithful alike in forwarding a day Of firmer trust, joint laborers in the work (Should Providence such grace to us vouchsafe)

Of their deliverance surely yet to come. We to them will speak

A lasting inspiration, sanctified By reason, blest by faith; what we have loved

Others will love, and we will teach them how;

Instruct them how the mind of man becomes

A thousand times more beautiful than the earth

On which he dwells, above this frame of things

In beauty exalted, as it is itself Of quality and fabric more divine.

—Wordsworth.

Learning to Think

At least 12 college presidents have said to me during the last year that in their judgment the chief advantage of a college course is learning to think, says Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, writing in the Century. It has been stated by Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie that to Americans no conquests are possible save those which are won by superiority of ideas.

Prof. George H. Palmer tells an anecdote of a Harvard graduate who came back to Cambridge and called upon him to express his gratitude for certain help which had come to him in Professor Palmer's classroom, and which had directly influenced his life. The professor, naturally elated, hastened to inquire what particular remark had so influenced the young man's career.

The graduate replied: "You told us one day that John Locke insisted on clear ideas. These two words have been transforming elements in my life and work."

Trust Deserved

While awaiting the coming of her friend, the mother, a visitor at a Baltimore house was holding a desultory conversation with one of the little girls in the drawing room.

"Where are your two little sisters?" the caller asked.

"Oh, they," observed the little girl, with the air of one upon whom responsibilities rest heavily—"they're out somewhere to have what mother calls 'mischief' and what they call 'fun.'"

"And why didn't you go to share in the 'fun'?" asked the caller.

The child sighed. "Mother trusts me so dreadfully," she explained, "that I can't have much fun."—Lippincott

Hourly and earnestly strive, as a Roman and a man, to do what falls to your hand with perfect unaffected dignity, with kindness, freedom and justice, and free your soul from every other imagination.—Marcus Aurelius.

"LAND OF A THOUSAND LAKES"

THE average reader thinks of Finland as a waste, where the few fur-clad inhabitants contrive to prolong their existence on whale blubber. The reindeer is supposed to provide the chief means of locomotion and the polar bear to dispute the mastery of the land with man.

In reality, Finland is arctic only in the winter. In summer the climate rivals that of the south of England. The land is covered with waving forests of pine, fir and birch, and intersected

Prehistoric Palace of Guatemala

Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the American section of the Archeological Institute of America, is now at work digging an ancient palace out of a swamp and sifting the earth therefrom for valuable curios. This palace is located in the midst of a tropical verdure in the heart of Guatemala, and is a relic of the Mayas, who thrived, carved statues and built palaces and temples perhaps when the Egyptians were building their pyramids and the Roman empire was in process of formation. It had lain under the silt and vegetation for centuries.

Dr. Hewett says that trees are growing out of the roof of the structure, which is in the forest near Quirigua, so long has the palace remained buried.

The Mayas were an intelligent, warlike and highly educated race. Some of their stone gods are the largest pieces of workmanship of the kind the world has produced. The riddle of the time of their highest culture, and of their origin, has never been solved, and it is in hope of being able to read the mysteries of the dawn of history, that Dr. Hewett, with his assistant professors and workmen, is now digging and delving in the swamps of Guatemala. Dr. Hewett will report to the Smithsonian Institution, the Archeological Institute and to the Panama-California exposition department of archeology, all three of which institutions are backing the expedition.—Newark News.

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Allison V. Stewart PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$5.00
Daily, six months, 3.00
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4530.
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Cuites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.
European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, June 5, 1912

Cuba Needs Settlers

WITH the possibility of a third intervention Cuba is beginning to probe a little less casually than it has done in the past. Among the fundamentals of permanent progress in the island immigration has long been recognized, but it is only by the sudden flaring up of a race conflict that the Cubans are beginning to see that a steady influx of white immigration is not merely an economic demand but the most vital problem they have to deal with. Never before had the possibility of civil strife on color lines been taken seriously in Cuba, doubtless because the admirable blend between the Spanish and negro stocks made a sharp division of color not only impracticable but quite undesirable. Not even the race questions growing out of the stupendous share the negro element may justly claim to have had in the emancipation from Spain opened the eyes of the Cubans to the incipient race problem, so utterly foreign was it all to the history and traditions of the island. But if this fierce clash is the means of rousing the people to action not of reprisals but of redress, on the basis of a judicious immigration policy, the menace of a final intervention will be removed for good.

When it is considered that Cuba is sparsely populated, having only forty-six inhabitants per square mile, it is impossible not to recognize the manifold difficulties under which Cuban progress is laboring, and at once the excellent work that has been done in many directions since the emancipation. What independent Cuba represents today is mainly the result of individual effort, in some instances prodigious, while of collective work there has been very little. A sparse population in a country so enormously rich as is the island of Cuba is bad enough under a crown colony regime like the defunct Spanish administration, but it is utterly incompatible with a republic laying any claim to democratic government.

Immigration to tropical and sub-tropical countries has always presented serious problems from the white man's point of view, yet he regards the control of the tropics by his race as essential. But in the case of Cuba it does not seem that there should be much risk in experiments with south European immigration, Italian preferably, seeing that the natural source of immigration, the Spanish, has the drawback of political suspicion and probable complication. That there can be no question of Asiatic, whether Mongolian or East Indian experiments, is quite clear; the Cubans know that their race problem would be immeasurably exacerbated thereby, whatever view economists might take. But a further blend with the south European seems to offer a reasonable solution.

Why Do Pupils Quit High Schools?

IN A WAY rather more impressive than usual, the fact that the high schools fail to hold a satisfactory percentage of their enrolled pupils has again been brought out, this time through the instrumentality of a committee of the New York city board of education entrusted with the task of inquiring into the matter. From the report of this committee it appears that three of the larger high schools of the metropolis—two in the borough of Brooklyn and one in the borough of Manhattan—lost a total of 3000 students from February, 1910, to January, 1911. That is to say, of the total number of pupils enrolled in these schools at the beginning of the year named, 3000 were missing at the end. For the most part they had gone out into the world to earn their livelihood.

No account must be taken here of the great loss in pupils occurring between the graded and the high schools, for that is a problem in itself. Not only in New York city, but everywhere throughout the country, the percentage of school children who stop at the grammar grades is very high. To put it in another and a stronger way, the percentage of the total enrolment of public school children who enter the high schools in the United States is astonishingly small. But here is a case where 3000 pupils who had gone through the grammar grades and entered the high schools, presumably with the intention of going through the course, had quit before the first year of the four had passed.

Of course, something must have occurred, some circumstance must have arisen, to change the intentions of these pupils, or at least to change the intentions of their parents or guardians. The interesting as well as the important question is, what was it? Why did 3000 pupils who were ready to go ahead with the high school course at the end of one January decide before the beginning of another that it was not worth while for them to continue, or why was this conclusion reached for them? It must have been because, as the course proceeded, it became clear to them or to those responsible for their care, or to both, that the benefit to be derived from the high school course would not pay for the time required in the getting of it. Perhaps this would not be true of all, but it is fair to assume that in the great majority of cases high school instruction was abandoned, rightly or wrongly, because it was not believed to be of sufficient value to warrant the expenditure of any more time upon it.

There is neither disposition nor intention here of dropping into agreement with any such conclusion. It will be well, however, for those entrusted with public education in the United States to give serious consideration to the facts as they appear. These facts indicate that to many parents, guardians and students in every part of the country, the high school course offers little that is attractive or useful. To them it does not prepare or finish satisfactorily. In their estimation four years of high school add little or nothing to the earning capacity of the pupil. Assertion to the contrary is not sufficient; nothing that can be said for the system as it is will satisfactorily explain the desertions from the high schools in New York and elsewhere. The only rational thing to do is to discover just where the trouble lies, to find the deficiency, to make the high schools meet the needs of the thousands who regard escape from them as an advantage. If the high school course is not now so arranged as to benefit those who take it, then there is here an inexcusable waste of four precious years. It is for boards of education and educators to look the facts in the face and take upon themselves the responsibility of solving the problem.

Nelson Ocean Safety Act

INVESTIGATION of the Titanic disaster was carried on in the United States by a sub-committee of the commerce committee of the Senate. The chairman of the full committee, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, introduced on Monday a bill intended to meet the needs of ocean travel as they were revealed by the inquiry. This measure provides stringent regulations regarding wireless equipment, for vessels on the Great lakes as well as on the oceans; it practically embraces the salient provisions of independent measures just passed by the House and Senate, so far as wireless and lifeboat precautions are concerned, although it deals with the question of wireless control with greater comprehensiveness. It recognizes foreign steamship laws whenever they are found to be as effective as American; requires strict port examinations and boat drills; defines the qualifications of sailors; penalizes failure to assist any person in distress at sea; and makes criminally liable any master, managing owner, steamship director, principal or resident agent of a foreign steamship for sending from an American port a vessel that is unseaworthy. The bill also provides for a commission of five persons to investigate merchant marine construction here and abroad.

It may be truthfully said with relation to this and all other measures drafted or introduced with the same object in view, that its provisions, should they become law and be properly enforced, would greatly improve existing conditions in ocean travel. Perhaps some of the proposed enactments here and in Great Britain undertake to do too much, to go too far. The fewer and simpler the requirements, the more likely they are to be observed. These should cover, and with stringent provisions, all features of construction and equipment. It is the opinion of many who have given serious thought to the subject that the way to insure safety at sea is to provide for it first of all in the dry dock, then at the port of departure. Strict compliance with regulations now existing, with possible forfeiture of license and condemnation of vessels improperly constructed and equipped as a penalty, are put forward as necessary safeguards. No ship unfit for service at sea should be permitted to put to sea, and this unfitness should be determined not only by rigid inspection of the vessel, but by examination of its officers and men.

New Hampshire's Constitution

JUST as the Ohio constitutional convention closes its important task and puts before the people for ratification forty-two proposed alterations or supplements of the organic law, the state of New Hampshire enters on a like task. When the outcome of the Granite state convention is known it will be interesting to compare the two products of contemporary American political reasoning and conscience. Ohio's present constitution was framed in 1850-51, New Hampshire's in 1784-1792, and in both cases there have been recurring periods of amendment. In Ohio the political tradition still remains of pioneer settlers of the Northwest territory who were among the first in the new nation ready for the task of popular constitution making, though much against their will they lived from 1802 until 1850 under a constitution that was unratified and to that extent objectionable. In New Hampshire, from colonial days to the present, the idea of reference of all important changes in organic law to popular approval or veto has dominated; and under the present venerable constitution there must be ratification of all changes by a two-thirds vote of electors exercising the right of franchise, and every seven years a referendum is taken on the necessity of constitutional revision.

Presumably the convention now assembled in Concord will not alter radically the framework laid by the men of 1784-1792, any more than the publicists of Massachusetts have changed the model laid down for that commonwealth in 1780. The changes will be functional, not structural. New Hampshire has recently passed through contests which have revealed necessities in the way of amendment, if the democratic ideal of government is to be retained. There are some disadvantages in carrying on the process of organic lawmaking during an era as troublous politically as is the present. Chances of hasty action are greater than if the conventions should come after partisan or class passion had quieted down somewhat.

In New Hampshire, as in Ohio, there is to be an earnest effort to induce delegates to do away with sex distinctions in defining suffrage rights, precisely, as in 1877 in New Hampshire, an end was put to Protestant monopoly of administrative and legislative offices. The artist and literary colony at Cornish, a minority of the faculty at Dartmouth College, the federated women's clubs of the state, the state grange and the labor unions are the main factors in the equal suffrage movement, and they will make a formidable showing. In an appeal to the electorate, later, the opposition of a church hostile to the movement no doubt would count adversely in the mill cities.

THE primary vote in some of the non-suffrage states is held up as a very good reason why the franchise should be extended to the women. The impartial observer cannot see how the women could possibly have done worse in some particulars.

WHEN the program committee of the international congress of chambers of commerce meets in Brussels later in the month to settle finally on the course of business for the Boston meeting it will find that five new topics await indorsement or rejection. These are unification of agricultural statistics; agreement as to the status of movable property at sea in time of war; a conference following investigation of prices and cost of living; validation of through-order-notify bills of lading; and uniformity of consular invoices. In each case the problem to be discussed is the desirability of international cooperation in either investigating or defining the specific issue and then meeting it. Of much the same tenor are the eight items of discussion for the conference agreed upon last July. Conspicuous among them because first in order of debate is the project of "establishment of a permanent international court of arbitral justice" capable of insuring continuity of jurisprudence and arbitration.

Because of the breadth of both the proposed and agreed-upon program which is to be discussed and acted upon at the Boston session as well as because of the appeal which the first trip to America makes, the attendance from Europe and Asia promises to be considerable, while the United States and Canada will, of course, have

Commerce and Internationalism

exceptionally large delegations. More significant than either, however, will be the first large deputations of merchants and officials from the Latin-American countries, with which, when the Panama canal is open, both Europe and the United States expect to do an expanding trade.

There are certain phases of contemporary business, viewed from the standpoint of statesmen who preach and practise diplomacy based on triumph of nationalism measured by exports and imports, that do tend to produce war. Makers of materials and weapons that go to equip navies and armies stand back of militant rulers and truculent secretaries of state. But, taking the world by and large, traders, owners of marine property, manufacturers of finished products from raw materials that are assembled from the ends of the earth, and administrators of national treasuries, do not desire war. They wish for the largest measure of internationalism, the greatest degree of uniformity of method in carrying on trade, and the most stable and civilized method of adjusting disputes when these arise, whether between nations or between individual traders.

TEXAS expects its yield of onions to be worth \$2,000,000 this year, and this before they have even been looked at by the middle-man.

Socialism in China

UNTIL China settles the vexed question of how far foreign loans to her shall be accompanied by foreign supervision or control, she cannot move forward in domestic reconstruction with any swift or certain steps. How far-reaching such decision as may settle this struggle by the powers for collective and special privileges at Peking will be, the Monitor already has pointed out. But assuming that the problem of establishing national credit and getting quick control of cash is settled on a basis not humiliating or persistently irritating to the Chinese, what then? At once there will emerge large problems of internal administration, to be dealt with by the people, foremost among them being drafting and adopting a permanent national organic law, taking the place of the provisional constitution born of the revolution and naturally bearing its marks.

In this important task China will have the advice of not a few of her own sons, educated in Europe and America and conversant with the theories and practices of constitutional monarchies and republics, though usually unversed in actual lawmaking and law enforcement. There also will be on hand sage counselors among occidentals, who, like the missionaries, educators and travelers that advised Japan disinterestedly during the first years of her transition, will be able to point the way toward prudent experimenting in a more democratic form of government.

Whether China, at this stage of history, will try to reproduce the experience of western Europe and America in forms of government, or will launch out on a more socialistic or collectivistic theory of the state and of state activities, is one of those wide-open questions that make prophecy unsafe. Neither President Yuan Shi Kai nor Premier Tang Shao-yi is touched with modernity to the same extent as Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The leader of the revolution and the man who retired in order that Yuan Shi Kai might rule does not hesitate to declare his belief in socialism and in extreme state activity in solving all problems of economic and industrial distress, such as the great famines and floods that now periodically destroy population and wealth. He also would go far in preventing increment of wealth derived out of social development from going into pockets of private owners. He would tax after the manner urged by Henry George. No man in the empire now has, or is likely to have, greater weight as a national adviser, for Sun Yat Sen speaks with the authority of a world-wide traveler and of a patriot who has put nation far above self. It is worth noting that Premier Tang Shao-yi says that he hopes for socialism's triumph some day; but he is not as ready to experiment with radical legislation now as is Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

NEWSPAPER readers generally will recall how large a share of editorial comment was given four years ago, or even two years ago, to the deficit in the national revenues. This deficit, it will be remembered, played a large part in the first two years of the Taft administration, as it also came forward frequently and conspicuously through the long debates preceding the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. There were times, later, when it seemed that the deficit was about to vanish, when it was about to be transformed into a surplus, but some unforeseen draft upon the treasury would be made, and the hope of the President would be deferred. Finally, however, and by easy and almost imperceptible stages, the deficit ceased to be a subject of comment; it went out of the public mind. It would hardly come into remembrance now were it not for the fact that the time of year is approaching when the national government strikes its balances and learns whether it is running ahead or behind its revenues.

For the eleven months ending with May, there was a net deficit of \$6,462,000, which apparently went to show that the corner that the administration had so often in the last three years essayed to turn was still ahead. But the receipts since then have been large, \$6,118,000 in excess of expenditures in May, and there is reason to believe that counting the yield of the corporation income tax, a surplus of something like \$25,000,000 may be shown at the end of the fiscal year. No tinge of partisanship or factionalism is involved in a frank acknowledgment of the fact that in the fourth and closing year of his term Mr. Taft is likely to see his long-cherished hope of a treasury surplus realized. It ought to be granted him, also, that this realization is due mainly, if not altogether, to the stand he took upon entering the White House for economic administration, and to the courage with which he has maintained this position down to the present day.

Some of the recent acts of the House would seem to indicate a departure from this policy by the party in opposition and hoping soon to be in power. The country would feel greater assurance of business stability for the future if no such departure had been taken, if before adjournment there shall be given it by the House majority some pledge of its intention to curb expenditures. With its vast revenues, its vast opportunities for liberal expenditure along safe and sane lines, this government should never show a deficit. President Taft has at least demonstrated that in a period of high tension and high prices the affairs of the nation can be conducted in such a manner as to bring its outgo within its income.

The Treasury, Present and Prospective